



King County

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CLERK
KING COUNTY COUNCIL

August 31, 2007

The Honorable Larry Gossett
Chair, King County Council
Room 1200
COURTHOUSE

Dear Councilmember Gossett:

This letter transmits to the King County Flood Control Zone District (District) the final 2007 report and recommendations of the District Advisory Committee, consistent with King County Council Ordinance No. 15728, which was unanimously passed by the council. The ordinance, created the District in April 2007 following the council's unanimous adoption of the 2006 King County Flood Hazard Management Plan in January 2007. Both actions were critical steps in addressing significant flood hazards throughout King County.

In light of the second year anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, we know from the catastrophic experience in New Orleans that properly funding and maintaining flood control infrastructure is critical in highly urbanized areas. Even two years after Hurricane Katrina, the regional economy has not recovered, and residents of New Orleans – and that entire region – continue to pay a tremendous price for the failure of a few levees, pumps and other parts of the city's flood protection system. This was a failure that might have been avoided with timely maintenance and repairs.

Ordinance 15728 creating the District also established a 15-person advisory committee to provide expert policy advice to the District Board of Supervisors on regional flood protection issues. The Ordinance specifically directed the Advisory Committee to review and recommend an annual work program and budget for the District, including capital improvement projects and funding levels.



Committee members who attended the meetings included:

1. **City of Auburn:** Mayor Pete Lewis and Councilmember Roger Thordarson (alternate)
2. **City of Bellevue:** Mayor Grant Degginger
3. **City of Carnation:** Councilmembers Mike Flowers and Stuart Lisk (alternate)
4. **City of Federal Way:** (representing Suburban Cities Association): Mayor Michael Park
5. **City of Kent:** Mayor Suzette Cooke and Councilmember Tim Clark (alternate)
6. **King County:** County Executive Ron Sims
7. **Unincorporated Area Councils:** Richard Bonewits
8. **City of Kirkland:** (representing SCA): Deputy Mayor Joan McBride
9. **City of Maple Valley:** (representing SCA): Mayor Laure Iddings
10. **City of North Bend:** Mayor Kenneth Hearing
11. **City of Renton:** Councilmember Dan Clawson
12. **City of Seattle:** Councilmember Sally Clark
13. **City of Shoreline:** (representing SCA): Councilmember Ron Hansen
14. **City of Snoqualmie:** Mayor Matt Larson
15. **City of Tukwila:** Mayor Steve Mullet

The Advisory Committee met four times from May through July. Committee meetings were well attended and there was extensive discussion from numerous perspectives on the key issues facing the committee. Those issues included: review and discussion of flood hazards in King County, review and discussion of a proposed work plan to address those hazards, as well as the appropriate level and means for funding flood protection efforts in King County.

Basin Technical Committees, comprised of public works staff from jurisdictions throughout the County, provided technical expertise to the Advisory Committee by reviewing and ranking proposed projects based on criteria adopted by the council in the 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan. The ranked projects comprise the District's proposed work plan that was presented to the Advisory Committee for review and discussion.

King County staff provided a substantial amount of information to the Advisory Committee to assist with its deliberations and recommendations. Minutes from the Advisory Committee meetings are included with the Advisory Committee's enclosed report and recommendations, along with key supporting documents. The full range of information provided to the Advisory Committee is available at: <http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/wlr/flood/flood-control-zone-district/district-advisory-committee.aspx>.

The Advisory Committee's key recommendations were as follows:

- **The Advisory Committee overwhelmingly approved the District's proposed work plan. (14-1)**
- **The Advisory Committee strongly supported the ability of cities to propose additional projects for District funding, with all projects being evaluated by the same criteria. (14-1)**
- **The Advisory Committee strongly supported a uniform countywide levy of 10 cents/\$1,000 assessed valuation for 2008 to begin implementing the proposed work plan. (11-4)**
- **The Advisory Committee was split on whether study of a multi-tiered funding structure should occur in 2008. (8-7)**

The Advisory Committee will continue to meet in 2008 and in future years, and there will undoubtedly be some changes recommended to the proposed work program based on changed circumstances and potentially to recommended funding structures or amounts. The Advisory Committee forecasted budget model was based on assumptions as of June 2007. As part of the King County 2008 budget process, these assumptions will be updated for the most current economic conditions (e.g. inflation, assessed valuation, and cost of living allowance), operating conditions, and technical adjustments at the time of transmittal. For 2008, there was strong support for a uniform 10-cent countywide levy to get the program off to a solid start to demonstrate tangible results in addressing critical flood hazards in the County.

State law provides for the District Board of Supervisors (comprised of the County Councilmembers) to adopt a resolution concurrently with the county budget to authorize the implementation of flood protection projects and associated funding. This resolution will be transmitted in the next few weeks.

I appreciate the leadership of the councilmembers on flood protection issues. With the upcoming flood season fast approaching, our work to implement the Advisory Committee's recommendations is particularly important. I look forward to continuing to work toward our common goal of protecting our citizens and their property -- as well as the regional economy -- from the ravages of flooding.

The Honorable Larry Gossett
August 31, 2007
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My staff is happy to provide briefings on the Advisory Committee meetings. If you have specific questions, please do not hesitate to call Mark Isaacson, Division Director in the Water and Lands Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, at 206-296-6587.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ron Sims', written over a horizontal line.

Ron Sims
King County Executive

Enclosures

cc: King County Councilmembers

ATTN: Ross Baker, Chief of Staff

Nancy Glaser, Policy Staff Director

Anne Noris, Clerk of the Council

King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee Members

Bob Cowan, Director, Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Steve Fields, Budget Supervisor, OMB

Theresa Jennings, Interim Director, Department of Natural Resources and
Parks (DNRP)

Grover Cleveland, Business Development Manager, DNRP

Mark Isaacson, Division Director, Water and Land Resources Division, DNRP

King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee Final Recommendations

August 31, 2007

BACKGROUND

On April, 16 2007, the Metropolitan King County Council passed Ordinance No. 15728, creating a countywide flood control zone district, in accordance with chapter 86.15 RCW. Consistent with State law, the Ordinance dissolved existing flood control zone districts within the County and appointed a 15-person advisory committee to advise the Board of Supervisors of the District. Under chapter 86.15, the Board of Supervisors is comprised of the members of the County Council.

The Ordinance that created the flood control zone district included the following findings:

- ❑ Following the 2006 flooding, King County was declared a federal flood disaster area for the eighth time since 1990.
- ❑ According to University of Washington scientists, climate change is projected to increase the frequency of flooding in most western Washington river basins. Floods in future years are expected to exceed the capacity and protective abilities of existing flood protection facilities, thereby threatening property, lives, major transportation corridors, communities and regional economic centers.
- ❑ Throughout King County there are nearly five hundred aging flood protection facilities that cannot be repaired or maintained adequately, because of revenue limitations. Investigations following the 2006 flood disaster determined that seventy-eight of those facilities have sustained damage. In addition, there are significant needs for new or enhanced flood protection facilities and measures throughout the county.
- ❑ The one hundred-year floodplain in King County covers more than twenty-five thousand acres or almost forty square miles. County flood protection facilities protect property with an estimated assessed valuation of more than seven billion dollars.
- ❑ Flood control needs exist throughout the county, and an integrated and coordinated approach is needed to effectively and efficiently address those needs to ensure that public safety and property are protected and our region's prosperity is sustained.

- ❑ RCW 86.15.070 authorizes the board of supervisors of a flood control zone district to appoint a countywide advisory committee of up to fifteen members. A countywide advisory committee can provide the board of supervisors with important input on flood protection needs and priorities throughout King County to ensure that flood protection projects and programs are implemented efficiently and effectively.

The Ordinance provided for the Advisory Committee to be comprised as follows: the mayors (or an alternate) from the following cities: Tukwila, Auburn, Kent, Renton, Snoqualmie, North Bend, Carnation, Seattle and Bellevue, as well as a representative of the Unincorporated Area Councils and four representatives nominated by the Suburban Cities Association (SCA).

The Ordinance directed the Advisory Committee to provide expert policy advice to the Board of Supervisors of the King County Flood Control Zone District on regional flood protection issues and to review and recommend an annual work program and budget for the district, including capital improvement program projects and funding levels.

RECOMMENDATIONS

As described in greater detail below, the Advisory Committee made the following recommendations:

- **The Advisory Committee overwhelmingly approved the District’s proposed work plan. (14-1)**
- **The Advisory Committee overwhelmingly supported the evaluation of capital projects as part of the same prioritization and sequencing process and agreed that a separate “subregional” project category was not necessary. (14-1)**
- **The Advisory Committee strongly supported a levy rate of 10 cents/\$1,000 AV for 2008 to begin implementing the recommended work plan. (11-4)**
- **The Advisory Committee was split on whether study of a multi-tiered funding structure should occur in 2008. (8-7)**

OVERVIEW

King County's Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee met four times between May and July 2007 to review and provide input on the District's proposed 2008 work program, the amount of tax that should be levied to support that program, and the way in which that tax should be structured throughout King County. In order to complete their work, committee members heard presentations from King County staff; engaged in group discussions; received input from members of the Basin Technical Committees, which were comprised of City engineering and technical staff; participated in staff briefings; and conducted preliminary "temperature read" votes that allowed the members to better understand each others' interests and perspectives.

Final voting on the Advisory Committee's 2008 recommendations occurred at the July 20 meeting. Throughout the committee process, both majority and minority votes were recorded and summarized to provide the Board of Supervisors with the full range of opinions aired at the meetings. This report of the final recommendations also provides majority and minority perspectives.

Committee members who attended the meetings included:

City of Auburn: Mayor Pete Lewis and Councilmember Roger Thordarson (alternate)

City of Bellevue: Mayor Grant Degginger

City of Carnation: Councilmembers Mike Flowers and Stuart Lisk (alternate)

City of Federal Way: (representing SCA): Mayor Michael Park

City of Kent: Mayor Suzette Cooke and Councilmember Tim Clark (alternate)

King County: County Executive Ron Sims

Unincorporated Area Councils: Richard Bonewits

City of Kirkland: (representing SCA): Deputy Mayor Joan McBride

City of Maple Valley: (representing SCA): Mayor Laure Iddings

City of North Bend: Mayor Kenneth Hearing

City of Renton: Councilmember Dan Clawson

City of Seattle: Councilmember Sally Clark

City of Shoreline: (representing SCA): Councilmember Ron Hansen

City of Snoqualmie: Mayor Matt Larson

City of Tukwila: Mayor Steve Mullet

THE COMMITTEE PROCESS

As noted previously, the Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee met four times over the summer, on May 17, June 8, June 22, and July 20. Information on the District's proposed work program, CIP lists, and funding alternatives was presented and discussed at each of the Committee's three-hour meetings. There was strong attendance and extensive participation at every meeting.

Several “temperature read” votes occurred on June 8 and June 22. In a round robin format, committee members indicated their early opinions about the proposed list of projects, ten-cent levy rate, and whether the rate should be uniform or tiered throughout the County. This early voting mechanism enabled all of the members, as well as King County staff, to note where there were areas of support, concerns, or questions that needed to be answered. This was also a way for all of the members to more thoroughly understand each others’ interests and perspectives.

The Advisory Committee’s deliberations were supported by staff-level Basin Technical Committees (BTCs) in each of the five major river basins within King County. Staff from all jurisdictions in King County were invited to participate in these meetings. The BTCs first met in March of 2007 in advance of the Advisory Committee’s schedule, and reviewed, analyzed and provided input on the following:

- basin-specific information on flooding problems identified in the adopted 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan (2006 Flood Plan),
- proposed capital projects identified in the 2006 Flood Plan to address these problems,
- criteria used to identify, prioritize and sequence projects (based on policies contained in the 2006 Flood Plan), and
- proposed rankings for capital projects.

The BTCs also independently reviewed and evaluated proposed capital projects based on the criteria in the 2006 Flood Plan. The BTCs will continue to review and analyze projects to continue to inform Advisory Committee recommendations in the years to come. BTC meeting agendas and materials are available at:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/wlr/flood/flood-control-zone-district/district-advisory-committee.aspx>

Reports on each of the meetings, as well as summaries of these early temperature read votes and other meeting materials, are available at:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/wlr/flood/flood-control-zone-district/advisory-committee-docs/default.aspx>

There was almost a full month between the June 20 and July 22 meetings, and King County staff used this time to provide additional information to committee members and/or their staff. Topics raised at these meetings included tiered rate structures, the possibility of other funding sources in 2008, and the possibility of collecting less than the amount levied in 2008 while participants became more familiar with the details of the capital projects, and the suggestion from city staff that the subregional category of projects could be removed if capital project eligibility criteria were refined. More detailed information on these issues is included as an attachment to this report, and can also be found as part of the June 20th (tiered rate structure) and July 20th (summary of staff discussions and levy ramping memo) meeting packets at:

<http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/wlr/flood/flood-control-zone-district/advisory-committee-docs/default.aspx>

The initial meetings of the Advisory Committee were the beginning of an ongoing process, since the committee is mandated to make annual recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors. Committee members recognized the need to respond to the urgent public safety threat posed by the state of flood facilities in King County and took very seriously their role of providing the Board of Supervisors with ‘expert policy advice’ on flood protection issues. Over the course of just over two months, the Advisory Committee reviewed significant amounts of information to make its recommendations for 2008. The Advisory Committee was able to make recommendations with strong majorities on most issues, despite an ambitious meeting schedule. While most members were comfortable with the timing and process, a few members would have liked more time to thoroughly discuss and review all aspects of the District. Both the BTCs and the Advisory Committee members will continue to review issues related to the District and flood protection in King County in future years to provide the Board of Supervisors with recommendations on the efficient and effective implementation flood protection programs and projects throughout King County.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE DISTRICT BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1) A strong majority of the Committee (14 out of 15) recommends that the District’s proposed 2008 work program be adopted by the District Board of Supervisors.

Most of the discussions around the work program centered on a prioritized and sequenced list of capital projects, given that those projects make up approximately 80% of the District’s budget, with the remaining 20% funding programmatic activities such as facility maintenance and assessment, flood warning and preparedness, and flood hazard mapping. During 2008, proposed capital projects include major levee rehabilitation projects as well as flood damage repairs from the 2006 floods throughout King County on the Green, Snoqualmie, Cedar, Tolt, Raging, and White Rivers.

On July 20, members could vote to:

- A) Approve the District’s proposed work program.
- B) Not approve the District’s proposed work program.
- C) Indicate that the committee had not had sufficient discussion/information to cast an informed vote on the work program.

Fourteen out of the fifteen Committee members voted to approve the proposed work program.

Several members supporting the work program noted that flood control is an urgent regional need and that it is important to endorse the projects that were identified through the public process used to develop the 2006 Flood Plan. Some members said that the list of capital projects was a good place to start, noting that the list was dynamic, fluid, and will change over time. There was an eagerness among these committee members to

make sure projects are implemented soon, with several noting it is important to show to the public that we are working to solve the problem and that we are putting projects on the ground. Members were also supportive because the list had been reviewed by and developed in consultation with the Basin Technical Committees which include technical staff from jurisdictions in each of five basins across the County. Several Advisory Committee members noted that they trusted the expertise of the BTCs to make sound technical recommendations. In indicating their support, Advisory Committee members also said they approved of the policies and criteria that had been used to develop the sequenced list of projects, particularly the emphasis on public safety and its importance for the entire region.

One member, Mayor Grant Degginger of Bellevue, did not support the work program. He commented that he did not believe the capital projects had been subject to enough evaluation. Further, he said that he was concerned with the number of projects that are in the feasibility and design stage, rather than ready for construction. King County staff explained that District funding will also fund feasibility and design work necessary to construct additional capital projects in subsequent years. Mayor Degginger also believed there was a need for additional information and discussion on maintenance and operations costs associated with projects.

2) A strong majority of the Committee (14 out of 15) recommends that all capital projects be evaluated as part of the same prioritization and sequencing process, and that a separate ‘subregional’ category is not necessary. County and District staff should work with jurisdictional staff to refine the project selection criteria contained in the 2006 Flood Plan by the end of 2007.

The Advisory Committee strongly supported the concept of potential funding for flood projects in areas other than along the mainstem rivers. However, the Advisory Committee did not believe that a separate “subregional” category was necessary and recommended that all projects be evaluated with the same criteria.

The committee had difficulty delineating between “regional” and “subregional” projects. Significant discussion occurred starting with the initial meeting, but it did not seem possible to reach a consensus on a definition within the time allotted.

On July 20 members were offered four voting options:

- A) Recommend that some portion of the approved levy rate be allocated to subregional projects.
- B) Recommend that money be added to the approved levy rate to fund subregional projects.
- C) Recommend that all projects be evaluated on the same list, assuming that existing project eligibility criteria are refined by the end of 2007. A subregional category is not necessary.
- D) Indicate that the committee had not had sufficient discussion/information to cast an informed vote on the regional/subregional categories.

Fourteen out of the fifteen committee members voted for Option C. City of Seattle Councilmember Sally Clark disagreed and voted for Option D, indicating she did not believe committee information and discussion on this issue had been sufficient.

In voting to keep all of the projects on the same list, members reiterated that it was important to get the full program up and moving forward, and not let this issue delay the broader effort. They wanted to ensure that there are defensible and transparent criteria by which to evaluate such projects, and believed that additional time may be needed to refine the existing project identification criteria contained in the Flood Plan. Several felt that the distinction between 'regional' and 'subregional' was artificial, noting that flooding is flooding, and there may be some regional benefit associated with projects in areas other than the main-stem rivers. Others indicated that it is most important to fund those projects on major river systems that will deliver broad regional benefits. Regardless, all agreed that it was appropriate to spend additional time to further discuss and analyze the criteria for funding flood projects.

3) A strong majority (14 out of 15) of the committee recommends that the levy be uniformly applied throughout King County during 2008. Seven members voted for a uniform tax rate with no further study of a multi-tiered rate structure. Seven members voted to support a uniform rate for 2008 with a commitment to study a tiered rate structure in 2008.

The issue of whether the charges for flood protection should be uniform throughout the County was one of the issues that received the most attention from the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee received information about potential tiered rate structures in a white paper and two Powerpoint presentations. The committee discussed various options in two committee meetings. On July 20, committee members could vote to:

- A) Support a uniform tax rate, with no further study of a multi-tiered rate structure.
- B) Support a uniform rate to be applied in 2008, but also begin exploration of a multi-tiered funding structure in 2008.
- C) Recommend that the tax levy not go into effect until 2009, giving time in 2008 for the questions relating to a multi-tiered structure to be resolved.
- D) Indicate that the committee had not had sufficient discussion/information on the various options to cast an informed vote on a multi-tiered rate structure.

Fourteen out of fifteen committee members voted for either A or B (supporting a uniform rate in 2008).

Following the vote, it was clarified that the Advisory Committee would meet at least annually and that since the levy was an annual levy, the Advisory Committee could recommend further study of a multi-tiered structure at any time. However, the Advisory Committee elected not to revote following additional discussion.

The seven members who voted for Option A felt that it is important for the entire region to contribute to flood control projects, and were concerned that an investigation into a multi-tiered structure as part of the 2008 work program would distract from other important District priorities. Several members mentioned other regional initiatives (for example, Transit Now), where all areas of the County are contributing financially, but the “direct” benefits are allocated to particular geographical areas. They believed that the same spirit of regionalism should apply to flood control. Concerns were expressed about the time, complexity, and financial resources necessary to implement a multi-tiered system.

The seven members who voted for Option B did so for different reasons. Some felt that more detailed study of this issue is warranted on the part of the Advisory Committee and the District. Others felt that they could not fully justify a uniform levy rate to their constituents and that those they considered to directly benefit from flood protection efforts should contribute more under a multi-tiered rate structure. One member commented that spending \$300,000 to evaluate the feasibility of a tiered rate structure was reasonable in comparison to the overall amount of money that might be generated through the tax levy. Some members who wanted this additional discussion did not want to spend this amount of money for the evaluation.

Mayor Iddings voted for C, indicating her preference that the options related to a multi-tiered rate structure be more fully discussed, analyzed and implemented before the County begins collecting any money to build flood control projects.

Voting for a uniform tax rate with no further study of a tiered rate structure were Tim Clark (Kent), Ken Hearing (North Bend), Stuart Lisk (Carnation), Joan McBride (Kirkland/SCA), Steve Mullet (Tukwila), Ron Sims (King County) and Roger Thordarsen (Auburn).

Voting to evaluate a multi-tiered structure in 2008 were Richard Bonewits (UAC), Sally Clark (Seattle), Dan Clawson (Renton), Grant Degginger (Bellevue), Ron Hansen (Shoreline/SCA), Matt Larson (Snoqualmie), and Michael Park (Federal Way/SCA).

Voting for delayed implementation of the levy until after the tiered rate structure issues are resolved was Laure Iddings of Maple Valley.

4) A majority of the committee (11 out of 15) support a ten-cent levy rate for 2008.

The proposed levy rate had been introduced at the first committee meeting, with extensive discussion of various rate levels and two “temperature read” votes occurring at the second and third meetings. On July 20, members could vote to:

- A) Recommend that the District be funded at the ten-cent rate.
- B) Recommend that the District not be funded at ten-cents, and specify a different funding amount.
- C) Indicate that the committee had not had sufficient discussion/information to cast an informed vote on the proposed ten-cent rate.

Eleven out of fifteen committee members voted for funding at the ten-cent rate. Those members who have had experience with a flood control district said that a lower, (e.g. 5-8 cent rate), was simply not adequate to get the job done. In their experience, this level of funding is not sufficient to keep pace with maintenance and repair needs, much less comprehensive rehabilitation of flood facilities. They believed it is important to demonstrate success to the public, that flood protection is important to the regional economy, and that this could only be achieved with adequate funding. Other supporters felt that ten cents was what people could afford, and four members said that the levy rate should be at least 10 cents if not more in order to ‘get the job done’. Another comment was that the 10 cent funding level begins to combine the benefits of multiple projects to address flooding problems at the most appropriate scale along the river. At this level flood risks are addressed over the long-term for an entire basin, as opposed to temporary solutions and/or moving the problem down stream. One member commented that the flood protection chain is only as strong as its weakest link.

Four members – City of Seattle Councilmember Sally Clark, City of Bellevue Mayor Grant Degginger, City of Maple Valley Mayor Laure Iddings, and City of Federal Way Mayor Michael Park – voted against the ten-cent rate. Mayor Iddings recommended that the levy be set at five cents per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, noting that this would still raise \$15 million annually, enough funding to move a number of projects forward. Council member Clark felt that a levy rate between 5 and 8 cents would be more appropriate, in connection with rate tiering. Some members of this group were not convinced that the capital project list had been vetted well enough to justify the ten-cent rate; some also expressed concern about the cumulative impacts of numerous other taxes on their constituents.

CONCLUSION

The Advisory Committee reviewed significant amounts of information to reach its conclusions. There was strong participation by all representatives and debate was robust. Despite the relatively short time frame in which the Advisory Committee had to make its recommendations, the Advisory Committee was able to reach strong majorities on most key issues. The Advisory Committee was split on the issue of whether additional study of a multi-tiered rate structure was appropriate in 2008. However, the Advisory Committee strongly supported a uniform tax levy of 10 cents per thousand assessed valuation in 2008 to begin implementing the proposed work plan.

**King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Final Recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors**

Recommendation #1:

Do you approve of the District's Proposed 10-Year Work Program?

- 1) Yes, I approve of the District's proposed work program. (14)
- 2) No, I do not approve of the District's proposed work program (1)
- 3) The committee has not had sufficient discussion/information on the Program for me to cast a vote. (0)

City	Recommendation
Auburn	1
Bellevue	2
Carnation	1
Kent	1
King County	1
North Bend	1
Renton	1
SCA (Federal Way)	1
SCA (Kirkland)	1
SCA (Maple Valley)	1
SCA (Shoreline)	1
Seattle	1
Snoqualmie	1
Tukwila	1
UAC (Greater Maple Valley)	1

July 20, 2007

**King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Final Recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors**

Recommendation #2: Should a portion of the tax levy be allocated to “sub-regional” projects?

- 1) I recommend that some portion of the levy rate (whether it is 5, 8, or 10 cents) be allocated to “subregional” projects. (0)
- 2) I recommend that money be added to the approved levy rate (whether it is 5, 8, or 10 cents) to fund “subregional” projects.(0)
- 3) I recommend that all projects be evaluated on the same list, assuming eligibility criteria are refined by the end of 2007. A ‘subregional’ category is not necessary. (14).
- 4) The committee has not had sufficient discussion/information on regional/subregional issues for me to cast a vote. (1)

City	Recommendation
Auburn	3
Bellevue	3
Carnation	3
Kent	3
King County	3
North Bend	3
Renton	3
SCA (Federal Way)	3
SCA (Kirkland)	3
SCA (Maple Valley)	3
SCA (Shoreline)	3
Seattle	4
Snoqualmie	3
Tukwila	3
UAC (Greater Maple Valley)	3

**King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Final Recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors**

Recommendation #3: Do you approve of a ten-cents-per-\$1,000 assessed value tax levy rate?

1. Yes, I recommend that the District be funded at the ten cent rate. (11)
2. No, I do not recommend that the District be funded at the ten cent rate. I believe the rate should be set at _____ cents per assessed value. (4 – amount ranged from 5-8 cents, but the actual amount would depend on the rate structure)
3. The committee has not had sufficient discussion/information on the levy rate for me to cast a vote.

City	Recommendation
Auburn	1
Bellevue	2
Carnation	1
Kent	1
King County	1
North Bend	1
Renton	1
SCA (Federal Way)	2
SCA (Kirkland)	1
SCA (Maple Valley)	2
SCA (Shoreline)	1
Seattle	2
Snoqualmie	1
Tukwila	1
UAC (Greater Maple Valley)	1

July 20, 2007

**King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Final Recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors**

Recommendation #4: How should the tax levy be applied throughout King County?

- 1) I recommend that a uniform tax rate be applied throughout King County in 2008, with no further study of a multi-tiered rate structure during 2008. A multi-tiered rate may be studied in the future. (7)
- 2) I recommend that a uniform tax rate be applied in 2008, but that resources should be expended to explore the construct of a multi-tiered funding structure. (7)
- 3) I recommend that the tax levy not go into effect until 2009, meaning no Flood Control Zone District funding for 2008. A multi-tiered rate structure would then be explored for possible implementation in 2009. Funding would be needed to evaluate a multi-tiered rate structure and to cover Green River FCZD operating expenses. (1)
- 4) The Committee has not had sufficient discussion/information on the various rate structure options for me to cast a vote.

City	Recommendation
Auburn	1
Bellevue	2
Carnation	1
Kent	1
King County	1
North Bend	1
Renton	2
SCA (Federal Way)	2
SCA (Kirkland)	1
SCA (Maple Valley)	3
SCA (Shoreline)	2
Seattle	2
Snoqualmie	2
Tukwila	1
UAC (Greater Maple Valley)	2

King County Flood Control Zone District
Proposed Work Program
05-17-07

The proposed King County Flood Control Zone District work program is comprised of two major categories:

- Programmatic Work Program
 - Flood Preparedness, Regional Flood Warning Center, and Post Flood Recovery
 - Flood Hazard Assessments, Mapping, and Technical Studies
 - Planning, Grants, Mitigation, and Public Outreach
 - KCFCZD Implementation
 - Resource Management, Annual Maintenance, and Facility Monitoring
 - Management, Finance, Budget and General Administration
- Capital Improvement Program
 - Capital Improvement Projects
 - Acquisitions and Elevations

Flood Preparedness, Regional Flood Warning Center and Post Flood Recovery Program

Program Summary: Implement a comprehensive approach to preparing and educating citizens for flood events, coordinating emergency response and regional flood warning center operations during flood events, and ensuring consistency across basins for post-flood recovery actions. Specific programmatic elements include:

Flood Preparedness

- Coordinate flood hazard education program, communication tools (brochures, web content, customer service bulletins, etc) to increase the awareness of flood risks and prepare citizens for flood events.
- Track and disseminate flood hazard technical information to other King County departments (DOT, DDES, etc) and other local, state, and federal agencies.
- Coordinate annual flood awareness month and associated public information program strategy (meetings, websites, other) designed to increase the public's awareness of locally available resources and information.

Regional Flood Warning Center

- Staff the Regional Flood Warning Center monitoring and emergency first responder flood patrols during flood events.
- Coordinate with the following agencies in support of the Regional Flood Warning Center operations:
 - Local governments
 - City of Seattle and Corps of Engineers on dam operation
 - National Weather Service on weather forecasts and flood predictions

- King County Office of Emergency Management for coordinated emergency response activities
- USGS on river gauging contract and gage upgrades
- King County Department of Transportation on road closures and emergency flood damage and repair response activities
- Coordinate flood emergency response activities.

Post-Flood Recovery Operations Program

- Complete preliminary damage assessments, and develop and track Project Worksheet completion, expenditures and general documentation.
- Coordinate with FEMA and Corps of Engineers on flood damage repairs and federal funding opportunities; determine eligibility.
- Identify projects and complete grant applications for post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program opportunities

Flood Hazard Studies, Mapping, and Technical Services Program

Program Summary: Generate technical information used to characterize, quantify, and delineate flood risks, as well as to develop and implement strategies and actions to reduce those risks. Flood hazard technical information types include hydrologic and hydraulic studies, floodplain and channel migration zone maps, geologic studies, geographic information system (GIS) land use data, dam operations studies, risk assessments and flood hazard management corridor working maps. Specific programmatic elements include:

- Conduct independently or with consultant contracts, as needed, the following technical study and mapping projects:
 - Floodplain delineation and mapping
 - Channel migration zone delineation and mapping
 - Channel monitoring
 - Gavel removal studies and analysis
 - Risk assessments
 - Hydraulic modeling
- Coordinate with FEMA and other local, state and federal agencies on mapping studies and products.
- Maintain accessible flood study and flood hazard data in a floodplain mapping library.

Flood Hazard Planning and Grants, Repetitive Loss Mitigation, and Public Outreach

Program Summary: Manage repetitive loss area mitigation coordination, public outreach, flood hazard management planning, and grant preparation. Specific programmatic elements include:

Repetitive Loss Area Mitigation Planning Program

- Track repetitive loss area and repetitive loss property information.

- Provide ongoing program database updates, including tracking property owner communications, interest, and staff recommendations for mitigation options.
- Manage and administer King County's Home Buyout and Acquisition Program.

Public Outreach and Communications Program

- Provide increased citizen preparedness for floods.
- Provide community outreach support for capital projects.
- Support media relation activities.
- Coordinate citizen involvement and prepare and facilitate public meetings
- Coordinate updates to webpage and other outreach and educational materials.
- Coordinate outreach to landowners with facility easements regarding maintenance work.

Community Rating System Coordination

- Manage the Community Rating System program, to maintain and improve CRS rating.
- Coordinate/manage updates and process to the planning and regulatory processes for future flood plan updates, King County's Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan, King County Comprehensive Plan, Shoreline Master Plan, and Critical Areas Ordinance. Including coordination with other jurisdictions.

Grants Program

- Administer biennial Washington State Department of Ecology FCAAP process and track successful grants to ensure timely reporting.
- Coordinate and assist with preparation of applications for all state and federal flood hazard mitigation grant processes.
- Provide grant application technical assistance to cities and other stakeholders, as needed.

King County Flood Control Zone District Implementation

Program Summary: Implement flood hazard management programs and capital improvement projects for the District. Teams of staff will be organized by river basin and will be responsible for identifying, implementing, and tracking flood risk reduction program and project actions within a given basin. Staff will also coordinate five basin technical committees with partner jurisdictions and maintain relationships with communities and other agencies. A District Coordinator will ensure that District governance, reporting, legislative process and cross-basin consistency is achieved. Specific programmatic elements include:

Basin Team and Basin Technical Committee Program

- Identify and prioritize projects for implementation, and refine as needed based on work program priorities.
- Provide project design, construction and management on major maintenance and repair projects, new facility design and construction, home buyouts and acquisitions, and home elevations, including technical oversight and quality control of plans and documents for capital improvement projects within basin.
- Staff and coordinate regular Basin Technical Committees.

- Implement work program to guide private property owner and community outreach necessary to complete capital improvement projects.
- Develop ongoing relationships with cities, agencies, and stakeholders within the basin, and ensure consistency across basins under the countywide flood control zone district framework.
- Support or lead staff on acquisition coordination to Acquisition Unit.
- Provide river stewardship activities.
- Coordinate and support logjam investigation and response/action.
- Respond to, investigate and provide technical assistance for enforcement on complaints and general inquiries. Conduct citizen and/or landowner contact, communication and outreach.
- Work with the River Safety Council on project design proposals.
- Coordinate with Roads Services Division on construction crew scheduling.
- Provide quarterly project reporting to management.
- Address and seek resolution on basin-specific floodplain management issues.

KCFCZD Advisory Committee Coordination

- Staff and coordinate the KCFCZD Advisory Committee meetings and provide staff support to the Board of Supervisors.
- Track basin technical committee meetings, issues, and cross-basin policy issues.
- Serve as internal representative to analyze and prepare recommendations for policy issues pertaining to District.
- Coordinate public process across KCFCZD to ensure consistent outreach across basins.
- Report KCFCZD activities, accomplishments, revenues and expenditures through an Annual Report.
- Respond to Advisory Committee and Board of Supervisors requests for information regarding rate structure options, and other issues.

Resource Management, Annual Maintenance, and Facility Assessment Program

Program Summary: Coordinate facility and property maintenance for the District which includes 500 flood protection facilities covering 119 linear miles and approximately 430 acres of land acquired for flood mitigation purposes. Specific programmatic elements include:

Annual Maintenance Program:

- Manage work authorizations and coordinate with Roads Services Division or contractor on completion of maintenance activities:
 - Facility mowing
 - Access gate maintenance
 - Access road maintenance
 - Noxious and non-native plant removal
 - Irrigation and watering
 - Interpretive sign installation and maintenance
- Coordinate design of facility and acquisition property revegetation projects.
- Coordinate design and implementation of volunteer planting and other land stewardship projects.
- Provide land and resource management including management of lands for appropriate levels of public access.

- Inspect, assess and, if necessary, remove hazardous trees.
- Collect and remove garbage from fee-simple owned property.

Flood Protection Facility Assessment and Monitoring Program

- Develop methods for facility inventory/assessment program.
- Conduct annual, spring and fall, facility assessments.
- Conduct, or assist with, post-flood damage assessments.
- Produce annual report on facility conditions.

Facility Maintenance and Repair Program

- Conduct or assist with facility assessments, consistent with the facility assessment and monitoring program.
- Support or lead staff on the Green River Pump Station Operation and Maintenance Program.

Sediment Management, Large Woody Debris, In-stream Management Program

- Coordinate sediment management program/project actions to reduce flood risks.
- Coordinate large woody debris program/project actions to reduce flood risks.
- Monitor other in-stream hazards and coordinate associated flood risk reduction actions.

Program Management and Supervision; Finance, Budget and General Administration

Program Summary: Provide supervisory, budgeting, and administrative services for the District. Specific programmatic elements include:

Management and Supervision Tasks

- Manage the technical and business operations of District work program and staff.
- Develop annual operating and capital budgets, work programs and staff allocations.
- Provide supervision, technical assistance and quality control/assurance to staff.
- Carryout responsibilities for hiring, management performance, developing training expectations and recommending effective discipline and termination.
- Ensure programs and projects are completed to carryout the goals and objectives of the River and Floodplain Management Program.
- Work collaboratively with other government and regulatory agencies, departments within the County, and the public to address environmental policies and issues related to floodplain management principles, goals and objectives.

Finance and Budget Operations

- Develop annual capital and operating budget.
- Track and report annual capital and operating budget, revenue and expenditures.
- Provide grant and cost-share reporting, billing and documentation.
- Provide contract and procurement management, support and strategy.
- Support capital project managers/engineers with detailed project expenditures, revenues, scheduling, contract management and other finance needs in support of CIP implementation.

General Administration

- Records maintenance.
- Copying, filing, correspondence, and scheduling.
- Meeting preparation, coordination and support
- Photo-documentation management.
- General program administrative support

Capital Improvement Program Implementation

Program Summary: The vast majority of the proposed District work program and budget is dedicated to implementation of major maintenance and capital projects. This work includes manage and implement major maintenance, repair and new flood protection facility design, permitting and construction; home buyouts and acquisitions; and home elevations.

Construction of flood protection infrastructure has paved the way for considerable residential, commercial and industrial economic development in flood hazard areas. The flood protection infrastructure has reduced the frequency of flooding and severity of erosion, and contained flood flows within levees that has allowed for significant economic growth by promoting development of historical floodplains, as exemplified by the industrial and commercial development lining the lower Green River. However, these areas will always face the potential risk that the flood protection facilities could be overwhelmed, resulting in serious flood damage, significant impacts to the regional economy, or personal injury and death. While the costs of flood protection facility construction and maintenance are borne by the public, the value to the economy is a regional benefit.

The Capital Improvement Program will complete high priority and regionally significant flood hazard management capital improvement projects to significantly protect public safety and reduce flood risks to the regional economy, transportation corridors, and public and private infrastructure and property. These capital improvement projects include retrofits and repairs to levees and revetments; levee setbacks to improve slope stability and increase flood conveyance and capacity; and targeted acquisition of repetitive loss properties and other at-risk developments. The FHMP Plan recommends approximately 135 capital projects for the ten-year period, of which approximately 95 are construction projects and 40 are acquisition only.

The Capital Improvement Program will provide project design, construction and management on the following project implementation elements:

- Scope and Concept
 - Identify problem, alternatives, recommended solution and project goals
- Feasibility
 - Identify and conduct studies, analysis, cost estimates, resources needed, landowner issues
- Acquisition
 - Obtain the necessary property rights to perform the work
- Design and Permitting
 - Address all elements of the project (e.g. geomorphic, constructability)
 - Complete all federal, state and local permitting requirements (e.g. Corps, ESA)
 - Survey

- Conduct pre- and post-construction (“as-built”) survey
- AutoCAD
 - Develop design plan set
- Hydraulic Modeling
 - Conduct pre- and post-project modeling
 - Complete LOMR for constructed projects, when/if warranted
- Ecological
 - Conduct pre- and post-construction monitoring
 - Complete pre-project feasibility studies/analysis
 - Provide project design support
 - Complete biological assessments/evaluations
 - Individual
 - Programmatic
 - Complete Section 7 consultation
 - Coordinate or support permitting and permit agency outreach
- SEPA
 - Complete individual project SEPA
 - Complete programmatic SEPA
- Geotechnical Engineering Support/Geologist/Geotechnical
 - Provide sediment management monitoring, analysis and modeling
 - Conduct pre- and post-construction monitoring
 - Conduct pre-project feasibility studies/analysis
 - Provide project design support
- Engineering (may include Project Management function as well)
 - Lead design engineer for projects
 - Manage construction of projects
 - Obtain resources for projects; make task assignments
 - Track and report project scope, schedule, and budget
 - Develop plan set for construction, or bid documentation support
 - Provide overall project QA/QC oversight
- Project Management
 - Obtain resources for projects; make task assignments
 - Track and report project scope, schedule, and budget
 - Provide overall project QA/QC oversight
- Monitoring and Adaptive Management
 - Pre-project baseline information
 - Construction Monitoring
 - Conduct pre- and post-construction monitoring
 - Provide monitoring reports to DDES and other agencies as required

King County Regional Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Preliminary Draft: Sequenced Capital Project List

Ref #	Project Name	Project Description and Purpose	What Phase will be Completed during Start Year? (see note #6)	Basin	Project Start Year	Project End Year	Priority Score (Out of 38 Possible)	Total Lifetime Project Cost (2006 Dollars)
2008 Capital Projects								
1	Segale Levee #1 (Includes Flood Damage Repair)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to protect critical public facilities (e.g. S 180th and Southcenter Pkwy) and major commercial areas in the City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	2008	2011	37	\$1,913,000
2	Alaskan Way Seawall Replacement Feasibility Study	Feasibility and design analysis for the seawall replacement. Purpose of replacement is to protect transportation, utilities, and private infrastructure	Feasibility	Green	2008	2009	33	\$2,000,000
3	Briscoe Levee #4 (includes Flood Damage Repair)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Complete Construction; Begin Monitoring and Maintenance	Green	2008	2008	33	\$1,135,000
4	Cedar River Flood Damage Repairs	Complete five Cedar River flood protection facility repair projects to protect critical public facilities.	Construction	Cedar-Samm	2008	2009	32	\$1,200,000
5	Middle Fork Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Repairs	Complete two Middle Fork Snoqualmie flood protection facility repair projects to protect residential area.	Construction	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	32	\$600,000
6	Boeing Setback Levee (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Stabilize riverbanks, by creating a midslope bench and reconstructing the lower embankment slopes and levee toe to protect critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial area.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2008	2010	31	\$9,085,000
7	Lower Snoqualmie River Flood Damage Repairs	Complete 23 Lower Snoqualmie River flood protection facility repair projects.	Feasibility and Design	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	31	\$6,750,000
8	Nursing Home Levee (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding in the urban residential areas of Kent and Renton	Feasibility, Design, and Permitting	Green	2008	2010	31	\$2,438,000
9	South Fork Snoqualmie Flood Damage Repairs	Complete 16 South Fork Snoqualmie River flood protection facility repair projects to protect major public infrastructure and commercial and residential area	Construction	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	31	\$5,727,000
10	South Fork Levee System Improvements	Rebuild and strengthen selected portions of the existing levee system to maintain current preferential protection of the more heavily developed parts of the City of North Bend.	Project Identification and Feasibility	Snoqualmie	2008	2012	30	\$5,039,000
11	Cedar Grove Mobile Home Park Acquisition	Purchase homes and property, and relocate residents that are subject to extreme flooding.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2008	2009	29	\$4,349,000
12	Myer's Golf Levee (including Flood Damage)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding to protect critical public infrastructure and residences in the Cities of Kent and Renton.	Feasibility, Design, and Permitting	Green	2008	2010	29	\$4,967,000
13	Raging River Flood Damage Repairs	Complete 12 Raging River flood protection facility repair projects to protect residential areas	Construction	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	29	\$1,800,000
14	Aldair Buyout	Purchase and remove existing homes from low-lying ground immediately behind the deteriorating Aldair levee.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Snoqualmie	2008	2010	28	\$2,299,000
15	Alpine Manor Mobile Home Park Neighborhood Buyout	Purchase and remove homes, and relocate residents at risk from flooding and severe channel migration.	Acquisition	Snoqualmie	2008	2010	28	\$5,596,000
16	Cedar River Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Purchase or elevate nine repetitive loss properties to mitigate flood risks.	Acquisition or Floodproofing	Cedar-Samm	2008	2008	28	\$2,811,000
17	North Bend Area Residential Flood Mitigation	Reduce flood risks to homes in the North Bend area. Initially focus on five unmitigated repetitive loss properties and surrounding areas.	Feasibility and Design	Snoqualmie	2008	2012	28	\$4,827,000
18	Tolt River Flood Damage Repairs	Complete two Tolt River flood protection facility repair projects to protect critical public facilities (e.g. Tolt River Rd)	Construction	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	28	\$375,000
19	Tolt River Supplemental Study	Feasibility study on cumulative impacts of Lower Tolt Acquisition, Tolt River SR 203 to Trail Bridge Floodplain Reconnection, Tolt River Mile 1.1 Levee Setback, and Tolt River Mouth to SR 203 Levee Setback	Feasibility	Snoqualmie	2008	2008	28	\$100,000
20	Red Creek Acquisitions	Remove homes subject to flooding and channel migration hazards.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	White	2008	2009	27	\$735,000
21	Issaquah Creek Streambank Stabilization	Stabilize river bank at three sites along Issaquah Creek where roads and other infrastructure are at risk from erosion.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2008	2010	26	\$519,000
22	Elliott Bridge Levee Setback and Acquisition	Complete hazard mitigation projects (buyouts, levee setback, etc) for repetitive loss reach currently constrained by armored banks that do not offer adequate flood risk reduction in a residential area.	Acquisition	Cedar-Samm	2008	2011	25	\$1,821,000
23	Miller River Home Buyout	Purchase and remove homes at risk from flood hazards.	Acquisition	SF Skykomish	2008	2008	25	\$683,000
24	Neal Road Relocation	Relocate the north end of Neal Road away from eroding riverbank. Road is currently closed due to subgrade damage, limiting emergency access to frequently flooded farms.	Construction	Snoqualmie	2008	2008	25	\$1,450,000
25	White-Greenwater Acquisition	Purchase and remove homes subject to flooding and erosion hazards.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	White	2008	2009	25	\$785,000
26	Cedar Rapids Levee Setback	Provide local match for \$1.5 million Salmon Recovery Funding Board grant to set back levee and improve flood conveyance and capacity.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2008	2008	24	\$137,000
27	Rainbow Bend Levee Setback and Floodplain Reconnection	Setback levee to improve conveyance and floodplain capacity to protect critical public facilities (SR 169 and the Cedar River trail).	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2008	2011	24	\$1,733,000
28	County line to A-Street Flood Conveyance Improvement	Reduce flood-related risk to residential area by purchasing flood-prone property and providing conveyance through an existing levee into adjacent floodplain and wetlands.	Feasibility and Design	White	2008	2010	22	\$1,193,000
29	Willowmoor Floodplain Restoration	Reconfigure the outlet of Lake Sammamish to improve conveyance and reduce flooding problems for residences around the lake.	Design	Cedar-Samm	2008	2010	22	\$2,944,000
30	Green River 2006 Flood Damage Repairs Phase 2	Complete 13 flood protection facility repair projects to protect commercial area throughout lower Green River.	Feasibility, Design, and Permitting	Green	2008	2009	20	\$7,740,000
31	Upper Snoqualmie River 2006 Flood Damage Repairs	Complete one Upper Snoqualmie Mainstem River flood protection facility repair project to protect residential area	Design	Snoqualmie	2008	2009	14	\$225,000
32	White River Flood Damage Repair at Stuck River Drive	Replace 300 feet of eroded revetment with biostabilized riverbank.	Feasibility and Design	White	2008	2009	14	\$300,000
2009 Capital Projects								

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33	Desimone Levee #3 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy and S 180th) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2009	2011	31	\$650,000
34	Narita Levee (including Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding to protect critical public infrastructure (state highway and city streets) and residences in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility, Design, and Permitting	Green	2009	2011	31	\$1,913,000
35	Briscoe Levee #1-#3, #5-#8 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility, Design, Permitting, and Construction	Green	2009	2013	30	\$14,970,000
36	Kent Shops Levee (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding to protect critical public infrastructure (state highway and city streets) and residences in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2009	2012	30	\$3,596,000
37	Middle Fork Levee System Capacity Improvements	Remove levee segments to reduce channel constrictions which hinder flood conveyance.	Project Identification and Feasibility	Snoqualmie	2009	2011	29	\$2,831,000
38	Issaquah Creek Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Elevate two repetitive loss residential properties to mitigate flood risks	Acquisition or Floodproofing	Cedar-Samm	2009	2010	28	\$132,000
39	Tolt River Road Shoulder Protection	Stabilize the Tolt River Road to protect the road from active channel migration.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2009	2010	28	\$385,000
40	<i>Clough Creek Outfall to South Fork Snoqualmie River</i>	The outfall pipe is to be replaced with a larger sized culvert and backflow preventer. This work should be included as part of the South Fork Levee System Improvements project for the Upper Snoqualmie River.	Project Identification	<i>Snoqualmie</i>	2009	2010	27	<i>\$250,000</i>
41	Miller River Road Protection	Supplement and extend the existing log crib that helps to direct flow under the Miller River bridge, protecting critical public infrastructure (Old Cascade Hwy)	Design	SF Skykomish	2009	2010	27	\$96,000
42	Riverside Estates/Reddington (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Remove or otherwise modify existing levee to increase floodplain capacity, protecting residential area in the City of Auburn	Feasibility and Design	Green	2009	2011	26	\$2,387,000
2010 Capital Projects								
43	Tolt Pipeline Protection	Stabilize riverbank using engineered logjams to protect Tolt water supply line (critical public facility)	Feasibility and Design	Snoqualmie	2010	2012	32	\$2,367,000
44	San Souci Neighborhood Buyout	Purchase and remove homes in high flood and erosion hazard area.	Feasibility- Landowner Willingness	Snoqualmie	2010	2011	31	\$2,003,000
45	Segale Levee #4 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to protect critical public facilities (e.g. S 180th and Southcenter Pkwy) and major commercial areas in the City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	2010	2012	31	\$1,913,000
46	City of Snoqualmie Natural Area Acquisitions	Purchase and remove flood prone property and structure.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Snoqualmie	2010	2010	30	\$188,000
47	Desimone Levee #4 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2010	2012	30	\$3,491,000
48	Desimone Levee #1 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2010	2012	29	\$860,000
49	Desimone Levee #2 (includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities (e.g. major arterials such as the W. Valley Hwy) and major commercial areas in Kent and Renton.	Feasibility and Design	Green	2010	2012	29	\$1,071,000
50	<i>Kimball Creek and Snoqualmie Basin</i>	Re-channeling of the Kimball Creek channel in the reach between SE 384 th and Meadowbrook Way to protect residential area	Design and Permitting	<i>Snoqualmie</i>	2010	2011	26	<i>\$500,000</i>
51	<i>South Park - Duwamish Backwater Inundation at 4th and Trenton Storm Drain</i>	Reduce flooding from Duwamish backwater inundation in the 7 th Ave S drainage basin to protect critical public infrastructure	Feasibility	<i>Green</i>	2010	2011	25	<i>\$4,500,000</i>
2011 Capital Projects								
52	Segale Levee #2 & #3 (Includes Flood Damage Repairs)	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to protect critical public facilities (e.g. S 180th and Southcenter Pkwy) and major commercial areas in the City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	2011	2013	32	\$4,782,000
53	Cedar River Gravel Removal	Periodic gravel removal from the lower Cedar River to maintain 100-year flood protection for critical public facilities in the City of Renton.	Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	2011	2011	29	\$4,827,000
54	<i>Issaquah FCZD Proj 2 - Issaquah Creek Area Elevations and Floodproofing</i>	Provide assistance to repetitive loss single family structures within the Issaquah Creek floodplain to elevate and/or floodproof structures to current floodplain standards.	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	2011	2011	28	<i>\$400,000</i>
55	Timber Lane Village Home Flood Buyouts	Purchase and remove homes and property in this neighborhood which is subject to extreme flooding.	Planning and Project Identification	SF Skykomish	2011	2013	27	\$800,000
56	McElhoe/Person Levee	Remove or set back part of levee to increase flood storage and conveyance and protect residential areas	Project Identification and Feasibility	Snoqualmie	2011	2013	26	\$1,149,000
57	Lower Lions Club	Purchase and remove flood-prone homes, including two repetitive loss properties.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2011	2013	25	\$1,050,000
58	Gunter Levee Setback	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the flood risk to critical public facilities in the City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	2011	2013	24	\$5,409,000
59	Herzman Levee Setback & Floodplain Reconnection	Setback levee to reduce erosive forces of the river on critical public facilities (the Cedar River Trail and SR-169)	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2011	2014	24	\$1,023,000
60	Jan Road-Rutledge Johnson Levee Setbacks	Remove portions of levees that only protect open space. Segments of existing levees constrict conveyance and direct erosive flood flows into critical public infrastructure (the Cedar River Trail and SR-169.)	Construction	Cedar-Samm	2011	2014	24	\$955,000
61	Russell Road #2	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding to protect residential area in the Cities of Kent and Renton	Feasibility and Design	Green	2011	2013	24	\$9,085,000
62	Russell Road #3	Rehabilitate levees to reduce the risk of flooding to protect residential area in the Cities of Kent and Renton	Feasibility and Design	Green	2011	2013	24	\$472,000
2012 Capital Projects								

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Ref #	Project Name	Project Description and Purpose	What Phase will be Completed during Start Year? (see note #6)	Basin	Project Start Year	Project End Year	Priority Score (Out of 38 Possible)	Total Lifetime Project Cost (2006 Dollars)
63	Maplewood Acquisition and Levee Setback	Purchase flood prone homes at risk of landslide and rapid channel change	Project Identification and Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	2012	2015	27	\$9,016,000
64	Abandoned Bridge Abutment and Waring Revetment Channel Constriction	Remove channel constriction at old bridge site.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2012	2013	26	\$100,000
65	Orchard Grove	Purchase flood-prone homes in the Orchard Grove and, where possible, setback or remove levee to protect downstream residential area	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2012	2014	26	\$3,837,000
66	Lower Jones Road Setback	Purchase the homes and property and set back road and associated revetment to improve conveyance and capacity and protect public infrastructure	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2012	2015	25	\$4,408,000
67	Tolt River SR 203 to Trail Bridge Floodplain Reconnection	Set back the existing levee within Tolt River - John MacDonald Park to increase flood storage and conveyance	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2012	2016	23	\$4,585,000
68	Rhode Levee Setback and Home Buyouts	Purchase homes along path of fastest, deepest flood flow and set back levee. Protects SR 169 and Cedar River trail	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2012	2015	21	\$3,518,000
69	Stout Property Restoration	Stabilize bank with native vegetation to protect agricultural lands.	Construction	Snoqualmie	2012	2012	21	\$128,000
2013 Capital Projects								
70	<i>SR202 Bridge Lengthening on South Fork Snoqualmie River</i>	The south side of the bridge could be extended with the south abutment changed to a pier and a new abutment installed further south. This would allow for more channel width and cross-sectional flow area for the river.	Planning	<i>Snoqualmie</i>	2013	2014	29	<i>\$3,000,000</i>
71	Lower Tolt River Acquisition	Purchase floodway property to avoid damage in flood prone residential area.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Snoqualmie	2013	2014	28	\$884,000
72	Tolt River Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Elevate or otherwise mitigate flood risks to repetitive two repetitive loss properties.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2013	2014	28	\$132,000
73	Riverbend Mobile Home Park Acquisition and Levee Setback	Purchase property underlying only 19 most at risk mobile homes and relocate residents, recontour existing revetment to reduce erosion, flood damage and improve flood conveyance. Alternatively, purchase all property and remove all mobile homes and the revetment. Increased conveyance protects SR-169 and Cedar River Trail.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	2013	2017	26	\$6,525,000
74	Tolt River Mile 1.1 Levee Setback	Purchase 16 flood-prone parcels and setback levee to improve conveyance in the vicinity of the Snoqualmie Trail bridge.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2013	2017	23	\$5,677,000
75	3rd Place and Pacific City Park Revetment Retrofit	Rehabilitate failing concrete slab revetment by replacing with bioengineered flood protection facility.	Design	White	2013	2017	21	\$6,447,000
76	Russell Road #1	Set road back from river and reconstruct lower bank using current design and construction methods to protect major commercialarea	Feasibility and Design	Green	2013	2015	21	\$9,085,000
2014 Capital Projects								
77	<i>City of Snoqualmie Property Acquisition and Residential Flood Mitigation</i>	Purchase repetitive loss properties along the left bank of the Snoqualmie River.	Feasibility	<i>Snoqualmie</i>	2014	2015	34	<i>\$4,600,000</i>
78	Dorre Don Meanders Phase 1	Purchase flood-prone properties in lower Dorre Don area and, where possible, modify levees to improve flood conveyance and protect residential area	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Cedar-Samm	2014	2016	30	\$7,500,000
79	S.F. Skykomish River Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Purchase or otherwise mitigate flood risks to seven repetitive loss properties to protect residential area	Planning and Project Identification	SF Skykomish	2014	2014	28	\$1,059,000
80	Gaco Western	Set back existing levees to improve flood storage and conveyance and protect a major commercialarea in City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	2014	2016	26	\$1,913,000
81	Tolt River Natural Area Floodplain Reconnection/Acquisition	Purchase two homes that are at risk from flood damages and reconfigure the downstream end of the Edenholm levee to improve flood conveyance	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2014	2016	26	\$4,853,000
82	<i>Maloney Creek Confluence Improvements</i>	Skykomish Levee enclosure and Channel improvements to protect residential area	Planning and Project Identification	<i>SF Skykomish</i>	2014	2016	24	<i>\$1,000,000</i>
83	Middle Green River Acquisition	Purchase at-risk home and associated property.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Green	2014	2014	22	\$1,204,000
84	<i>Renton- Cedar River Bridge Flood Reduction Project</i>	Reconstruct one of five bridges to an elevation above the new floodplain (protects major public infrastructure).	Project Identification and Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	2014	2014	25	<i>\$500,000</i>
2015 Capital Projects								
85	Timber Lane Village Home Erosion Buyouts	Purchase homes and property in this neighborhood which is subject to extreme erosion.	Planning and Project Identification	SF Skykomish	2015	2016	29	\$3,367,000
86	<i>Bellevue - Lower Coal Creek Phase 1</i>	Increase the storage capacity of the regional pond while maintaining fish passage to effectively reduce flow rates to protect private property and maintain stream channel capacity.	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	2015	2017	27	<i>\$12,500,000</i>
87	<i>Issaquah FCZD Proj 3 - Gilman Square Floodproofing</i>	Provide assistance to up to six commercial buildings within the Gilman Repetitive Loss Area to elevate and/or flood proof structures to current floodplain standards.	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	2015	2016	26	<i>\$250,000</i>
88	Town of Skykomish Home Buyouts	Purchase homes and property in this neighborhood which is subject to flooding from hazardous flood-born debris.	Planning and Project Identification	SF Skykomish	2015	2016	24	\$1,952,000
89	Patterson Creek Acquisition	Purchase property that is being impacted by alluvial fan sediment deposition where a tributary to Patterson Creek enters the floodplain.	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	Snoqualmie	2015	2015	21	\$598,000
2016 Capital Projects								
90	<i>Bellevue -Richards/Sunset Creek</i>	Acquire and remove commercial properties where creeks converge; stabilize DNRP sewer line	Project Identification and Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	2016	2017	20	<i>\$7,800,000</i>
2017 Capital Projects								

King County Regional Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee

Preliminary Draft: Sequenced Capital Project List

Ref #	Project Name	Project Description and Purpose	What Phase will be Completed during Start Year? (see note #6)	Basin	Project Start Year	Project End Year	Priority Score (Out of 38 Possible)	Total Lifetime Project Cost (2006 Dollars)
91	Lower Snoqualmie River Repetitive Loss Mitigation	Purchase and remove structure, or otherwise mitigate flood risks to ten repetitive loss properties.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	2017	2017	28	\$660,000
Post-2017 Capital Projects								
92	<i>Bellevue - Lower Coal Creek Phase 2</i>	Levee construction and culvert improvements through the Newport Shores reach.	Project Identification and Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post 2017	post 2017	27	<i>\$9,400,000</i>
93	Dorre Don Meanders Phase 2	Purchase flood-prone properties in lower Dorre Don area and, where possible, modify levees to improve flood conveyance and protect residential area	Project Identification and Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	30	\$7,000,000
94	<i>Renton- Cedar River Bridge Flood Reduction Project</i>	Reconstruct 4 remaining bridges to an elevation above the new floodplain (protects major public infrastructure).	Project Identification and Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post-2017	post-2017	25	<i>\$500,000</i>
95	Lower Raging River Restoration	Setback levee system to improve flood conveyance through Fall City and protect critical public facilities	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	21	\$3,729,000
96	Deer Creek Channel Relocation	Relocate creek away from a farm road and two farm buildings.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	20	\$190,000
97	Fort Dent Levee	Set back existing levees to improve flood storage and conveyance and protect a major commercial area in City of Tukwila	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	20	\$2,779,000
98	SE 19th Way Road Buyout	Purchase farm which is at risk of being isolated by bank erosion.	Feasibility and Design	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	20	\$1,772,000
99	Snoqualmie River Byers Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Install drift fence to reduce erosion of agricultural property.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	20	\$153,000
100	Getchman Levee Setback and Floodplain Reconnection	Setback the levee to improve conveyance and capacity and protect residential area	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	19	\$2,670,000
101	Lower Mill Creek to Lower Mullen Slough	Rehabilitate steep, eroding levees and revetments and increase floodplain capacity to protect major commercial area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	19	\$5,002,000
102	<i>Renton- Riviera Apartments Setback Levee</i>	Construct a setback levee to protect multi-family residential building	Project Identification and Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post-2017	post-2017	19	<i>\$2,500,000</i>
103	WPA Levee Setback and Acquisition	Purchase homes in floodway and floodplain. Setback or remove levee.	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	19	\$1,821,000
104	Gilliam Creek	Replace a 9-foot diameter flapgate that does not operate properly. Protects commercial area.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	18	\$871,000
105	<i>Renton- Carco Theater</i>	Construct a setback levee to and modify storm systems to protect public building	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post-2017	post-2017	18	<i>\$500,000</i>
106	Sandy Cove Park Restoration	Stabilize bank to protect public park.	Feasibility	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	18	\$647,000
107	Snoqualmie River Bank Stabilization Agriculture Lands	Stabilize bank with native vegetation to protect agricultural lands.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	18	\$128,000
108	<i>Renton-Old City Hall flood protection project</i>	Construct a setback levee to protect the building from damages and modify storm systems that surcharge during flood events to prevent surcharging back into the building.	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post-2017	post-2017	17	<i>\$750,000</i>
109	Sammamish River Bank Stabilization	Setback river banks to increase structural integrity and increase conveyance from Lake Sammamish	Feasibility and Design	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	17	\$3,299,000
110	Snoqualmie River Fall City Reach Reconnection and Acquisition	Reconnect adjacent floodplain to improve flood conveyance and storage and protect agricultural area	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	17	\$4,909,000
111	White River 2006 Flood Damage Repair at Pacific Park Levee	Stabilize 75 feet of riverbank and enhance existing buffer with erosion resistant plantings to protect residential area	Project Concept - Work with City to assess risk and define project	White	post-2017	post-2017	17	\$75,000
112	Horsehead Bend	Rehabilitate and stabilize eroding riverbank to protect agricultural area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	16	\$1,448,000
113	<i>Issaquah FCZD Proj 6 - Squak Valley Park Levee Removal</i>	Partial or full levee removal in Squak Valley Park in agricultural area.	Feasibility	<i>Cedar-Samm</i>	post-2017	post-2017	16	<i>\$800,000</i>
114	Littlefield-Cummins-Belmondo	Purchase homes located in the floodplain and in the severe channel migration hazard area.	Project Concept and Acquisition	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	16	\$5,181,000
115	Lower Snoqualmie Floodplain Capacity and Shoreline Stabilization	Reconnect the river with its floodplain and increase floodplain capacity. Stabilize the shoreline with native vegetation.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	16	\$97,000
116	Upper Jones Road Acquisition and Revetment Setback	Purchase homes behind the upstream end of the Scott-Indian levee and set back the levee to increase flood storage and conveyance	Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	16	\$3,837,000
117	Brassfield Revetment Setback and Acquisition	Complete hazard mitigation projects (buyouts, levee setback, etc) in reach currently constrained by levees on both banks.	Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$1,821,000
118	Hamakami Levee	Setback existing levees to improve flood storage and conveyance in agricultural area.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$1,290,000
119	HerbCo Farm	Stabilize bank with native vegetation to protect agricultural lands.	Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$25,000
120	Lone's Levee Setback	Relocate deteriorating levee to edge of agricultural terrace to protect agricultural area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$1,571,000
121	Neely and Porter Levee Setback	Relocate deteriorating levees to edge of agricultural area and roadway to protect agricultural area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$2,376,000
122	Tolt River Mouth to SR 203 Floodplain Reconnection Project	See the project description in the Flood Hazard Management Plan	Final Design	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	15	\$1,000,000
123	Duwanish Revetment	Set back and stabilize existing revetment to protect major commercial area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	14	\$6,282,000
124	Jubilee Farm	Stabilize bank with native vegetation to protect agricultural lands.	Construction	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	14	\$84,000
125	Northeast Auburn Creek	Improve floodplain capacity and protect agricultural area by restoring tributary access.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	14	\$897,000
126	Horath-Kaech Levee Setback	Relocate deteriorating levee to edge of agricultural area.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	13	\$1,651,000
127	TransCanada Levee Modification	Implement levee modifications to improve flood conveyance.	Feasibility and Design - Landowner Willingness	White	post-2017	post-2017	13	\$1,421,000
128	Turley Levee Setback	Relocate deteriorating levee to edge of agricultural terrace to protect agricultural area	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	13	\$1,179,000
129	78th Avenue South	Purchase degraded floodplain properties. Relocate roadway/revetment system landward.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	12	\$6,075,000

King County Regional Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Preliminary Draft: Sequenced Capital Project List

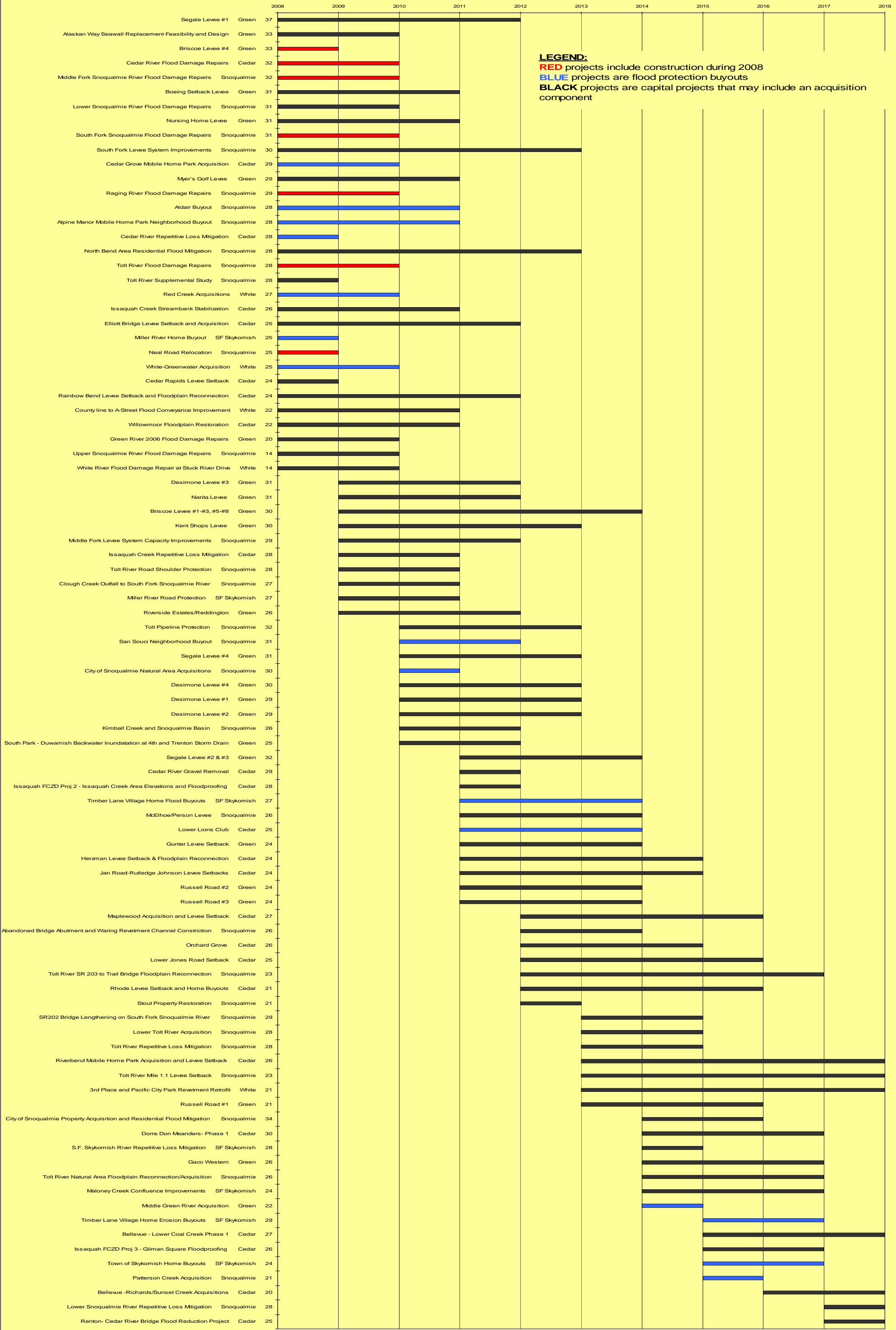
Ref #	Project Name	Project Description and Purpose	What Phase will be Completed during Start Year? (see note #6)	Basin	Project Start Year	Project End Year	Priority Score (Out of 38 Possible)	Total Lifetime Project Cost (2006 Dollars)
130	Issaquah FCZD Proj 1 - Sycamore Vacant Parcel Acquisition	Purchase flood-prone undeveloped residential parcels.	Feasibility	Cedar-Samm	post-2017	post-2017	12	\$675,000
131	Pacific City Park Revetment Repair	Repair damaged concrete revetment to protect city park	Feasibility - Landowner Willingness	White	post-2017	post-2017	11	\$183,000
132	Rosso Nursery	Purchase degraded floodplain properties, excavate floodplain area to increase floodplain capacity and relocate revetment system landward of its current location to protect agricultural area.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	10	\$1,905,000
133	Gonneson Revetment Removal / Acquisition	Purchase land and remove bank armor to allow the Snoqualmie River to migrate laterally along meander bend; protects agricultural land.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	8	\$839,000
134	Pautzke and Fenster Levee Setback	Relocate deteriorating levees to protect passive recreational area and increase flood storage capacity	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	8	\$3,399,000
135	Snoqualmie River Footbridge Off Channel Reconnection	Reconnect floodplain for flood storage and to reduce risk of damage to properties on the opposite bank.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	8	\$576,000
136	I-405 Levee	Set back or otherwise modify existing levee to increase floodplain capacity.	Feasibility and Design	Green	post-2017	post-2017	4	\$1,629,000
137	Camp Gilead Off-Channel Reconnection	Remove upstream and of levee to improve flood conveyance.	Feasibility	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	3	\$316,000
138	Cherry Creek Mouth Restoration	Restore channel to its circa 1960 alignment to create approximately 2000 feet of new channel.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	3	\$897,000
139	Chinook Bend Reach Restoration	Remove levees to allow river to better access to the floodplain. Provide remaining match.	Permitting	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	3	\$200,000
140	Stillwater Restoration	Remove levees and stabilize banks with native vegetation.	Planning and Project Identification	Snoqualmie	post-2017	post-2017	3	\$1,035,000

Notes:
1. Projects will be solicited, evaluated, prioritized, and sequenced annually by the Basin Technical Committees, and reviewed by the Advisory Committee.
2. Project costs are planning estimates only for the capital project portion of the proposed work program.
3. List includes projects from the 2006 Flood Plan, November 2006 Flood Damage Repairs, and new city submittals, as all were considered to meet the project eligibility criteria. All new capital projects submitted to the BTCs as 'Regional' are included in this list and shaded. New capital projects total \$55 million. New project submittals range in cost from \$100,000 (Carnation - Tolt Supplemental Study) to \$21,900,000 (Bellevue- Coal Creek Phase 1 and 2).
4. Projects are sequenced based on Flood Plan policies in Chapter 2 (consequence, urgency, opportunity, and readiness).
5. Projects submitted as 'subregional' are included at the end of this list. No call for proposals was issued for this category, and no scoring has been conducted by the BTCs. We have received \$57 million in proposals to date, and expect that this amount would increase substantially if an RFP were issued.
6. Changes from the 6/8/07 List: (a) The two Bellevue projects submitted as 'Regional' are included. Coal Creek project sequenced in two phases of \$12.5 million and \$9.4 million based on discussions with Bellevue staff (b) Dorre Don Meanders phased to reduce costs to \$7.5 million in the 10-yr window, remaining acquisition costs of \$7 million assumed in Phase 2. (c) Technical Support for Tolt River Mouth to SR 203 Floodplain Reconnection Project moved to operating costs for 2008. Capital project portion remains on the CIP list. (d) Green River Flood Damage costs adjusted to reflect projects already included in the Flood Plan Specific projects are noted on the list below (e) Snoqualmie Tribe proposal to study flooding impacts of Snoqualmie Falls Dam on the City of Snoqualmie moved to programmatic operating budget
7. All projects will be designed and constructed consistent with current engineering standards and practices. Levy certification, if applicable, is a separate process per 44 CFR 65.10.
8. Capital Project Implementation Phases include the following: Planning and Risk Assessment, Project Concept and Identification, Feasibility, Design, Permitting, Construction, Monitoring, and Maintenance. Projects may also include an acquisition component.
9. For more detailed project descriptions for 2006 Flood Plan projects, please see Chapter 5 and Appendix G of the Plan, available at: <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/flood/fhmp/#download>

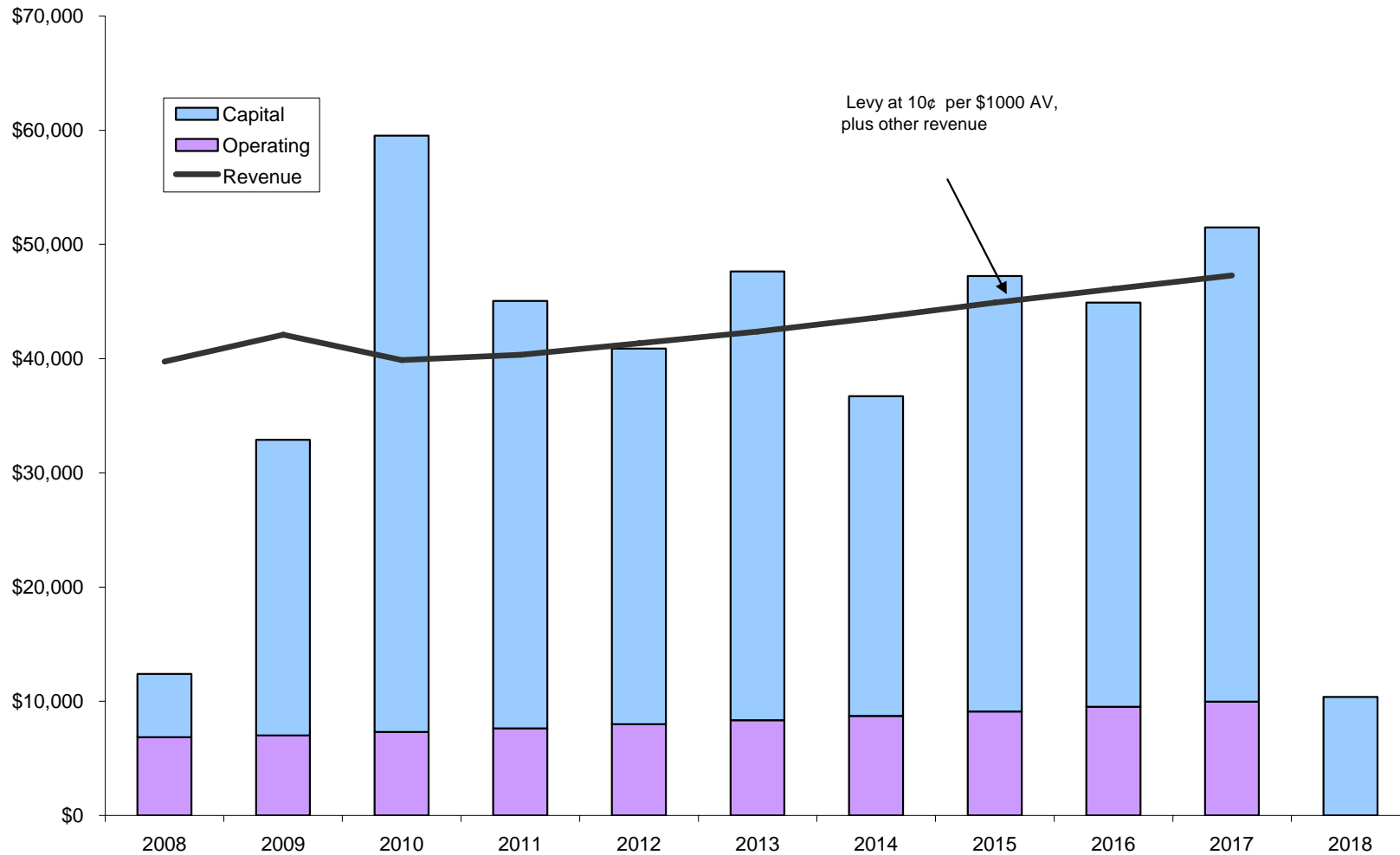
Unranked Projects Submitted as "Subregional" Received as of June 18, 2007
No formal Request for Proposals has been conducted at this time.
'Subregional' category has not been defined and submitted projects have not been reviewed or scored by the Basin Technical Committees.

Project Name	Submitted By:	Request:
Des Moines Project #1 - Des Moines Creek	Des Moines	500,000
Des Moines Project #2 - Massey Creek	Des Moines	365,000
95th St Trunk	Redmond	1,122,000
5050 W. Lake Sammamish Pkwy Culvert Replacement	Redmond	534,000
Evans Creek Relocation	Redmond	1,975,000
Friendly Village	Redmond	110,000
NE 105th St @ 170th Ave NE	Redmond	33,000
North Overlake Conveyance and Detention	Redmond	3,080,000
Oakridge Swale	Redmond	835,500
Upper Braeburn Creek	Redmond	396,000
West Education hill Stream Relocation and Erosion Repair	Redmond	300,000
Willows Business Park at 152nd Ave NE	Redmond	132,000
Willows Creek at Puget Sound Energey Substation	Redmond	913,000
Madison Valley Long Term Solution	Seattle	23,700,000
Madison Valley “sag”	Seattle	None submitted
MLK Way/Norfolk Street Storm Improvements	Seattle	11,600,000
N 125th and Aurora N storm drain	Seattle	9,400,000
Thornton Creek confluence	Seattle	1,700,000
Thornton Creek South Branch	Seattle	700,000
May Creek	UAC	200,000
		57,595,500

DRAFT: Sequenced 10-Year Flood Hazard CIP Implementation Plan (Projects will be prioritized and sequenced annually)



King County Flood Control Zone District
CIP and Operating Planning Level Cost Estimates Compared to 10¢ Levy Estimate
Version 3.07 - July 10, 2007



King County Flood Control Zone District Preliminary 10-Yr Summary of Revenue and Costs (x 1000)¹

The table below is a preliminary draft budget assuming a KCFCZD levy rate of 10 cents/\$1000 AV. Capital costs are estimated based on the sequenced CIP list presented at the July 20th Advisory Committee meeting. Based on the assumed levy rate, implementation of a portion of the total CIP list occurs beyond the 10-year planning horizon. Please see the July 20th meeting packet for a sequenced list showing projects implemented in the 10-year window as well as those implemented after 2017.

King County Flood Control Zone District 10-Yr Summary of Revenue and Costs (X 1000)

Revenue	10-Year Totals	%
Levy	\$370,000	86%
RIF/ICRIF	\$33,000	8%
FEMA Public Assistance	\$6,000	1%
Grants	\$13,000	3%
Interest Earnings	\$7,000	2%
Total Revenue	\$429,000	100%
Capital Costs	10-Year Totals	%
SF Skykomish River Basin	\$12,000	3%
Snoqualmie River Basin	90,000	21%
Cedar River Basin	\$108,000	25%
Green River Basin	\$125,000	29%
White River Basin	\$11,000	3%
Capital Subtotal	\$346,000	81%
Operating Costs ²	\$82,000	19%
Total Flood District Budget	\$428,000	100%

(1) Notes on Draft Revenues and Expenditures:

- Numbers are based on forecasted budget model assumptions as of June 2007. As part of the King County budget review and transmittal process, numbers will be updated to reflect current economic assumptions and technical adjustments at time of transmittal.
- Project prioritization and sequencing will be reviewed annually with the Basin Technical Committees and the Advisory Committee. Sequencing of CIP projects can and will change operating costs, fund balance, and whether more capacity exists for more projects.
- Levy revenue assumptions may change in response to new information such as assessed value forecasting.

(2) Operating Costs: Includes flood warning center and flood preparedness operations, annual facility maintenance and assessment, public outreach and education, coastal and river flood hazard mapping and studies, annual Community Rating System certification, sediment management, program management, finance and budgetary support, and general administration.



**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
May 17, 2007 - 4:30pm to 7:30pm
Bellevue City Hall - Room 1E-113
450 110th Avenue NE,
Bellevue, WA 98004.**

Meeting Agenda

Meeting Facilitator: *Margaret Norton-Arnold*

- 4:30 p.m. Welcome and Meeting Overview**
--Margaret
- 4:35 p.m. Welcome from the King County Executive: The Tasks Ahead**
--Ron Sims
- 4:45 p.m. Introduction of Committee Members**
--All members
- 5:30 p.m. Presentation: The Flood Control Zone District**
--Mark Isaacson, Sandy Kilroy, Steve Bleifuhs
- **Advisory Committee Workplan**
 - **Flooding**
 - **District**
 - **Work program**
- 6:15 p.m. Break and Grab Your Dinner!**
- 6:45 p.m. Committee Questions and Discussion**
--All members
- 7:25 p.m. Next Meeting and Next Steps**
- 7:30 p.m. Adjourn**

King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee Preparation and Discussion Guide

Welcome to this first meeting of the King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee. It is good to have you on board! To prepare for the meeting, please:

- Read through the Executive Summary of the Flood Control Zone Plan, which we have emailed you.
- Come prepared to introduce yourself and to tell the other committee members (in three minutes or less!) about the types of flooding problems currently experienced in your jurisdiction and/or your interests in being on this committee and expectations of what we can accomplish with the flood control zone district.
- You will hear a presentation from Mark Isaacson, who is the director of the Water and Land Resources Division at King County's Department of Natural Resources and Parks. Mark will provide an overview of the Flood Hazard Management Plan and District Formation, and will also describe the advisory committee's role in working with the King County Council as the plan is implemented. There will be time for questions and discussion after Mark's presentation.



**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
Meeting Report
May 17, 2007**

Meeting Attendees

Committee Members

Richard Bonewits, King County Unincorporated Area Councils
Councilmember Tim Clarke, City of Kent
Councilmember Dan Clawson, City of Renton
Mayor Grant Degginger, City of Bellevue
Councilmember Mike Flowers, City of Carnation
Mayor Ron Hansen, City of Shoreline
Mayor Kenneth Hearing, City of North Bend
Mayor Laure Iddings, City of Maple Valley
Mayor Matt Larson, City of Snoqualmie
Mayor Pete Lewis, City of Auburn
Deputy Mayor Joan McBride, City of Kirkland
Mayor Steve Mullet, City of Tukwila
Executive Ron Sims, King County

**King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land
Resources Division Staff**

Presenters:

Mark Isaacson, Division Director
Sandy Kilroy, Regional Services Section Manager
Steve Bleifuhs, River and Floodplain Management Unit Supervisor

Others in attendance:

Pam Bissonnette, Director, Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Joanna Richey, Deputy Director, Water and Land Resources Division
Grover Cleveland, Special Projects, Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Brian Murray, Program Manager, Water and Land Resources Division

Committee Staff

Margaret Norton-Arnold, Facilitator
Emily Taylor, Administrative Assistant

Meeting Summary

This was the first meeting of the King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee. At this meeting, Committee members introduced themselves and

provided a brief history of their jurisdiction's interest and experience in flood control. King County staff presented information about the Flood Control Plan, the types of projects that could be funded, and the role of the Advisory Committee. Members discussed their issues and questions related to the newly-established Flood Control Zone District.

Introductions

Margaret Norton-Arnold welcomed the group and provided an overview of the structure and scope of the Committee's work over the summer. Ron Sims thanked members for their participation and reminded them that the Committee's recommendations must be submitted to the King County Council by August 31 of this year.

Each member introduced him or herself and provided the group with background information of their interest in being part of the committee. Most members support the idea of a County-wide flood control district, highlighting the flooding problems they have experienced and emphasizing the importance of better flood control protection to the region's economy. A few members have questions about funding sources and the overall level of taxation, and believe cities that are less prone to flooding should pay less than those located within the floodplain.

Flood Control Zone Plan

King County staff used a PowerPoint presentation to describe an overview of flood problems in King County, the Flood Control Zone District process and work plan, and proposed capital projects. The role of the Advisory Committee was explained. All committee members were provided with a paper copy of the presentation.

Committee Questions and Discussion

After the presentation, members of the committee asked questions and provided their comments:

- Members asked questions about the expected increase of flooding in King County. A University of Washington study finds that King County is likely to experience different weather patterns due to climate change. These weather patterns will likely include torrential rainstorms that could increase flooding to such an extent that existing flood control infrastructure will be unable to contain flood waters. Some members noted that their jurisdictions had already experienced the impact of these changing weather patterns.
- There was a brief discussion to clarify the membership and role of the Basin Technical Committees. These five committees represent the five major watershed areas in King County. Generally the committees are made up of jurisdictional staff such as public works directors and senior staff of cities included in the watershed area; a King County rivers basin lead as well as Brian Murray, the King County staff member responsible for providing coordination between the Basin Technical Committees and the Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee. The Basin Committees will take a lead role in selection and

prioritization of projects; their meeting minutes will be posted on the internet and the Advisory Committee will be regularly apprised of their work.

- An Advisory Committee member recommended that these Basin Committees coordinate with salmon recovery efforts already in place through the WRIA processes.
- In response to a question, Ron Sims said he would contact the Corps of Engineers to determine how they might want to be informed and involved in the implementation of Flood Control Zone District projects.
- The role of FEMA was briefly discussed. King County works closely with FEMA in implementing the Floodplain Management Program.
- A committee member urged King County to coordinate these projects with the ongoing work of the WRIs. Some of the projects appear to be identical, and coordination will eliminate competition between agencies for funding. Projects identified in both flood control and salmon restoration plans should be noted.
- Climate change is a very important issue and it would be helpful to have more information. Richard Palmer, a UW scientist who has been working for King County on climate change, will be invited to make a presentation to the Committee at a future meeting.
- What are the flood control benefits of removing levees and allowing rivers to take their natural course? Setting levees back from the river and designing them with gentler grades that incorporate foliage can have a significant flood protection and environmental benefits. A member urged King County to take into account the impacts of sediment deposits that result from returning a river to its more natural course.
- One of the programs incorporated into the Flood Control Zone District projects is to buy out properties in flood-prone areas; staff noted that in some areas of the County it is either physically impossible or economically prohibitive to provide flood protection of certain properties. The question was raised: What if people are reluctant to sell? Owners of these properties will be offered a fair market value for their homes. King County has a history of working with willing landowners. King County has not had to condemn properties for flood protection
- The suggestion was made that affordable housing and relocation costs be taken into account when dealing with property buy-outs. King County does account for these costs and Ron Sims suggested that the WLRD involve the King County Housing Authority and the Seattle Housing Authority in these decisions.
- The issue of federal regulation over flood insurance was raised. Over the next few years, the federal government is expected to stop subsidizing flood insurance for repetitive loss owners who have been offered, but have refused, the option of a property buy-out or other mitigation. This will provide an increased incentive for property owners to sell.

- Q: Is King County confident in the modeling programs it uses to anticipate flood reduction benefit from our projects that allow for more room for the river to flow?

A: Yes.

- Committee discussion ensued around the issue of “regional” flood control projects vs. “local” flood control projects. Two members said they were concerned because their cities have already spent a considerable amount of money dealing with flood issues on a local level. Asking them to spend more money to deal with flooding issues in other areas of King County seems unfair. Further, they noted that properties closest to flood abatement projects will receive a greater economic benefit. What is the defining line between a regional benefit and a local benefit?
- Most other members of the Committee responded that the projects and plans outlined in the flood plan are all regional in nature. Even if flood events do not occur in a certain area, the economic impacts are felt region-wide.
- Is there a way to determine the historical costs of certain cities building next to the river? The historical investments cities have in flood control? Members said: Over the past century *all* areas of King County have incurred costs due to losses from floods. Due to climate change the severity of flooding is increasing. It is difficult to try to retrace these costs, the rationale for building so close to a river, and other historical aspects of flood control.
- One member commented in closing: “We are *all* connected.”

Next Meeting and Next Steps

- The next meeting will take place Friday, June 8th from 9 a.m to noon at Renton City Hall. During this meeting the committee will begin their review of the projects that are proposed for the first six-year Capital Improvement Plan.



**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
June 8, 2007 - 9am to Noon
Renton City Hall – Council Chambers
1055 South Grady Way,
Renton, Washington 98057**

Draft Meeting Agenda

Meeting Facilitator: *Margaret Norton-Arnold*

9:00 a.m. Welcome and Meeting Overview
--Margaret

**9:15 a.m. Flood Control Work Program: Capital Project Selection Process,
Priorities, and Sequencing**

Flood Control Zone District Budget
--King County Staff

10:00 a.m. Break

10:10 a.m. Committee Questions and Discussion:
What is your reaction to the proposed CIP list and its supporting budget?
--All Committee Members

11:00 a.m. Break

11:10 a.m. Early Recommendation/Preliminary Vote
1) Do you recommend that the District Board of Supervisors adopt the capital improvement program as supported by the Basin Technical Committees?

2) Do you recommend that the District Board of Supervisors adopt the proposed budget necessary to implement the District work program?
--All Committee Members

11:50 a.m. Next Meeting and Next Steps

Noon Adjourn

**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
Preparation and Discussion Guide
June 8, 2007**

Our meeting on May 17 provided the committee with an overview of the Flood Control Zone District and the types of projects that could be built to better protect our region against severe flooding.

On June 8, you will be rolling up your sleeves and engaging in an in-depth discussion of the District's work program, particularly the projects that have been identified for the ten-year Capital Improvement Program. We will be asking the group to weigh in with a "preliminary vote" on your opinions regarding this CIP list and the budget necessary to fund the projects and the district operations.

The five Basin Technical Committees – which were introduced to you at the first meeting – have laid the foundation for you. They have reviewed, discussed and concurred with the criteria as well as the prioritized and sequenced list of proposed flood control projects. The committees have also discussed the newly identified capital projects submitted by cities. These will be presented to you for recommended action.

In addition to the capital project list, King County staff will present the proposed District budget including both capital and operating expenses.

Prior to the June 8 meeting, we will provide you with the capital lists, the criteria used to select the projects, and the proposed district budget.

King County staff, as well as members of the Basin Technical Committees, will be in attendance on June 8 to answer any questions you may have about the project lists.

You will find it useful to read through this material prior to our June 8 meeting. After a presentation from King County and a discussion between committee members, we will ask for an "early vote" or a "temperature read" on your relative levels of support for the CIP list and the budget necessary to implement the District work program.

Remember that this is just a **preliminary vote**. You will have the opportunity to change your mind, as the committee will not be casting its final recommendation votes until our July meeting. But this preliminary vote gives all of us the opportunity to better understand and clarify the perspectives of all committee members. We will be asking you to share your current opinions on the following:

- 1) Do you recommend that the District Board of Supervisors (King County Council) adopt the capital improvement program as supported by the Basin Technical Committees?
- 2) Do you recommend that the District Board of Supervisors adopt the proposed budget necessary to implement the District work program?

This is a tightly packed agenda, so please come ready to go to work promptly at 9:00 a.m. We'll see you at Renton City Hall!



King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee Final Opinion Summary from June 8, 2007 Meeting

“Temperature Read” on the Project List and Proposed Ten Cent Tax Levy

At the June 8 meeting of the Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee, each member was asked to provide the full group with a “temperature read” of where they stood on two key issues:

1. Was the “Sequenced List of Projects” (green sheet distributed at the meeting) the right list of capital improvement projects for the District to pursue during this first phase of project construction?
2. Is ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed home value the most appropriate levy rate? This would amount to \$37.00 per year for the owner of a \$370,000 home.

Fourteen out of fifteen committee members were present at this meeting, and indicated their opinions on these two questions. These round-robin temperature reads are being used as part of the committee process to record committee opinions on the capitol projects list, the tax levy amount, and whether or not a “tiered” levy system should be used to fund flood control projects.

“Final votes” from committee members on these issues will not be taken until the July 20 advisory committee meeting.

1) DO YOU SUPPORT THE SEQUENCED KING COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL ZONE DISTRICT CIP LIST?

King County staff presented a sequenced list of projects that had been reviewed by the Basin Technical Committees. This list included a number of projects that had been previously identified through the development of the *Flood Hazard Management Plan*, as well as some projects that had been nominated by cities after the plan was adopted by the King County Council. The “sequenced list” indicated the projects that should be built or implemented during this first phase of the CIP program.

Eight committee members affirmed that they were comfortable with the sequenced list of projects.

These committee members noted that the list was a good start, and further noted that it would change over time. For example, new funding opportunities might emerge that would enable a project to be built sooner than anticipated. These members also noted

that the committee will be reviewing this list every year, and will have the opportunity to make changes the group determines are appropriate and necessary. One supporter of the list said that he was comfortable with it because the Basin Technical Committees had helped to assemble, and had reviewed the list, prior to it being presented to the advisory committee. Another supporter reminded the committee that *the list is dynamic*, and another committee member urged the group to *not try to be too perfect* for this first year of the program.

Five members were somewhat uncertain about the list, or simply wanted more information before indicating a “pro” or “con” opinion.

A couple of these members wondered how various projects had been incorporated into the green list without first being presented and reviewed during the planning stage of the *Flood Hazard Management Plan*. Perhaps most notable among these new projects was the Alaskan Way seawall for the City of Seattle. One member said she was growing more comfortable with the list, but *had to have the rationale for the seawall*. Another member said that she was *dismayed by some of the additions to the list*, and wondered how the projects identified (e.g. storm drains) could be classified as regional projects. Another comment was that more information was needed to understand *how projects had migrated from being subregional to regional*. This member felt that the Advisory Committee should thoroughly substantiate the recently-added projects *to ensure that they are not strictly isolated local issues looking for regional funding*.

One member was opposed to the list.

This member was disturbed, in general, by the committee process and the level of review that the committee is being asked to engage in. He did not believe that the criteria for project selection had been adequately explained by King County, and felt that the advisory committee should have had more time to review and discuss the selection criteria. He had a similar opinion about the lack of advisory committee input and discussion on what might constitute a “regional” vs. a “subregional” project. He felt that, when measured against an objective set of criteria, the projects on the sequenced list should be those for which there is an immediate health or safety risk, and did not feel that property buyouts qualified as “regional” under this criteria.

2) IS TEN CENTS PER ASSESSED VALUE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TAX LEVY RATE?

Eight members affirmed that they believe ten cents per assessed value is the most appropriate tax levy rate.

The members who supported this tax rate noted that it was important to set the amount high enough to get the projects built. They worried that a lower rate would not result in enough completed projects to prove to the public that the Flood Control Zone District was a wise investment for the region. A representative comment: *It is far worse to set the tax rate too low. We have to be sure we have enough money to get the job done*. One of those supporting the ten cent rate felt it was important to cap the amount at ten cents, and not add on additional money for sub-regional projects: *In fairness, we cannot dismiss the concerns of those jurisdictions that do not have projects on the sequenced list. We should not*

add onto the ten cents at this time, and we do need more definition around what constitutes regional vs. subregional projects. In contrast, another member wondered what additional projects might be built if the levy were raised to eleven or twelve cents.

Four members were uncertain that ten cents was the most appropriate amount, and wanted more information before they weighed in with a definitive “pro” or “con” opinion.

Primarily, these members felt they had not received adequate analysis justifying the ten cent rate. They wondered if the ten cents was a “done deal” and where it had come from. They asked for more detail: *What projects do we get at a five-six cent rate? What if it is eight cents? What would a penny or two on top of the ten cents buy us in terms of subregional projects?* These members wanted more information, a sense of the “price sensitivities” associated with the project list, and a higher level of tax rate analysis before they made a final decision on which levy rate to support.

Two members were opposed to a ten cent levy rate.

One of these members did not believe there had been adequate analysis or justification for the ten cent levy rate. He did not believe that the criteria for justifying either the list of projects or the tax rate had been clearly identified. He was concerned about the lack of context regarding the flood control levy and other proposed County taxing initiatives: *I have very serious concerns about the impact of this tax along with all of the other tax levies that we are asking our citizens to pay for this year.* He did not believe that there had been adequate discussion or analysis about the overall capital improvement program and the tax funding that would be necessary to support that program. Moreover, he believed that the two-tiered rate proposal should be thoroughly evaluated and discussed by the advisory committee.

The other member was not willing to indicate a pro or con opinion on the levy rate until the committee has had a discussion on the possibility of implementing a two-tiered rate for District funding. He did not see any direct benefits for his city out of the list of projects, and believed that a two-tiered structure would be more equitable for those cities that are not located on a major river.

Individual Member Responses

1) RICHARD BONEWITZ, KING COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA COUNCILS

I am a “go” with both the project list and the ten cent rate. I do think it would be helpful to have a bit more information about the projects that migrated onto the green sheet. It would give me more confidence if we had that information. We do need to remember that the County is putting out something like seven levy proposals later this year.

(Uncertain on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)

2) SALLY CLARK, CITY OF SEATTLE

I am generally comfortable with the project list, but I would like to see more analysis. I would also like to see more analysis and discussion around the tax rate. Ten cents might be the right number, or it might not be. What happens with eight cents, for example?

I'd like to see a price sensitivity completed that shows what we can achieve at differing levy rates. *(Uncertain on Project List, Uncertain on Ten Cents)*

3) DAN CLAWSON, CITY OF RENTON

I am comfortable with the green sheet, and I am comfortable with the ten cent levy rate. People will be very upset if we don't get these projects built. We also have to make sure that the money we are directing toward flood control doesn't get siphoned off to other programs. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

4) SUZETTE COOK, CITY OF KENT

I am getting comfortable with the list of projects, but I have to have some rationale for the seawall. We need to have more discussion on that project. I am supportive of the ten cent rate. We need to collect enough money to get the job done. *(Uncertain on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

5) GRANT DEGGINGER, CITY OF BELLEVUE

I am not comfortable with the ten cents. We have not had adequate discussion about either the projects or the tax levy rate. The priorities are not clear, and the criteria distinguishing the difference between subregional and regional have not been well defined. I have very serious concerns about the cumulative impact of this tax – along with other regional priorities such as Medic I, parks, and the conservation district – on my constituents. This project is being conducted backwards. The advisory committee should have more time to review the project selection criteria, discuss the differences between regional and subregional projects, and then determine what the level of the tax levy should be. I do not see anything for Bellevue on the list of projects. It is difficult to do things for the region when our city does not benefit. *(No on Project List, No on Ten Cents)*

6) MIKE FLOWERS, CITY OF CARNATION

I do not see any major red flags on the project list, and I am comfortable with the ten cents. It's important that we try not to be too perfect for this first year CIP. This is a

ten-year-plus type of a plan. It will change over time. Let's not lose sight of the immediate decisions that have to be made. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

7) RON HANSON, CITY OF SHORELINE

I agree with Sally Clark. How did we get to the ten cent rate? I'm a little disappointed because I thought the advisory committee was supposed to set the rate. But it seems that the ten cents was predetermined. I would like to see more analysis of that. I also like the idea of a two-tiered rate system. I do think it would be far worse to set the rate too low and not get projects built. I am reasonably comfortable with the project list, but I would like more information on how the subregional projects migrated to that list. *(Uncertain on Project List, Uncertain on Ten Cents)*

8) KENNETH HEARING, CITY OF NORTH BEND

I am comfortable with the ten cent rate, but I do not think we should go any higher than ten cents. I have confidence in the project list, and I would also welcome a more vigorous look at the projects that were recently added. We need to remember that we will be reviewing and adding to the project list every year. The list is flexible and will be reviewed and changed by us on a regular basis. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

9) LAURE IDTINGS, CITY OF MAPLE VALLEY

I think we need more of a discussion/analysis on the levy rate. We have not seen an evaluation, for example, of what could be possible at a five-six cent rate. What projects would drop off the list if we went for a lower levy rate? I am somewhat comfortable with the list of projects, but I am dismayed that projects have been added to the green sheet that were not identified previously throughout the planning process. Also, I want to make certain there is not duplication between this list and the projects that have been identified through the WRIA process. *(Uncertain on Project List, Uncertain on Ten Cents)*

10) MATT LARSON, CITY OF SNOQUALMIE

I am comfortable with the ten cent rate and I am comfortable with the project list. However, I do not believe we should push for more than that in order to fund the subregional projects. In fairness, we cannot dismiss the concerns of those cities that do not feel they are benefiting from this program. We do need more clarity and definition between regional and subregional. I would like to make a plea for the Kimball Creek project, as it is very important. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

11) PETE LEWIS, CITY OF AUBURN

I am comfortable with the project list. Let's remember that this is a dynamic list that will change over time. I also support the ten cent levy rate. Five cents is not enough. I've always disliked trying to make the distinction between regional and subregional; I would not have any problem adding a cent or two above the ten cents for the subregional projects. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

12) JOAN MCBRIDE, CITY OF KIRKLAND

I am comfortable with the project list, recognizing that it will change over time. I would like to see more analysis regarding the ten cent rate. If we go lower, what does that buy us? What does it mean to add a penny or two? When I put my regional hat on, I have to be supportive of the overall program moving forward. I'm not worried about voter fatigue. Our state has one of the nuttiest tax systems around, and this is the only way we can get these types of programs funded. It's our job to make sure that we recommend the best product possible for our region. *(Yes on Project List, Uncertain on Ten Cents)*

13) STEVE MULLET, CITY OF TUKWILA

I am comfortable with the list of projects. This is a good place to start. I also support the ten cent levy rate. We have collected at the five cent rate before, and it just doesn't work. We have to build these projects, or the entire County will be seriously impacted by flooding. The economic impacts of what happens in the lowlands will also impact the highlands. We are all interconnected. *(Yes on Project List, Yes on Ten Cents)*

14) MICHAEL PARK, CITY OF FEDERAL WAY

At this point Federal Way is strictly a contributor to the program, we are not deriving any direct benefit. I am comfortable and confident in the project list, primarily because the Basin Technical Committees have already reviewed them. The proposed levy rate assumes a flat amount applied equally throughout the County. I cannot support the ten cent rate, because I do not support an evenly-applied levy. We need to discuss and consider a two-tiered rate, with different levies applied to cities that will not get direct benefit out of these projects. *(Yes on Project List, No on Ten Cents)*

15) RON SIMS, KING COUNTY

Executive Sims was not present at the June 8 meeting.

**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
Meeting Report**



June 8, 2007

Meeting Attendees

Committee Members

Richard Bonewits, King County Unincorporated Area Councils
Sally Clark, City of Seattle
Dan Clawson, City of Renton
Suzette Cooke, City of Kent
Grant Degginger, City of Bellevue
Mike Flowers, City of Carnation
Ron Hansen, City of Shoreline
Kenneth Hearing, City of North Bend
Laure Iddings, City of Maple Valley
Matt Larson, City of Snoqualmie
Pete Lewis, City of Auburn
Joan McBride, City of Kirkland
Steve Mullet, City of Tukwila
Michael Park, City of Federal Way

**King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land
Resources Division Staff**

Pam Bissonnette, Director of Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Mark Isaacson, Division Director
Sandy Kilroy, Regional Services Section Manager
Brian Murray, Advisory Committee Project Manager

Committee Staff

Margaret Norton-Arnold, Facilitator
Maureen Dunn

Meeting Overview

The second King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee meeting was held on Friday June 8, 2007 from 9 a.m. to noon at Renton City Hall. The meeting had two primary discussion topics: the proposed list of capital improvement projects for flood control and protection, and a proposed ten-cent tax levy rate to fund those projects.

Flood Control Capital Projects: Priorities, Selections, Budget

King County staff Brian Murray and Sandy Kilroy presented the Proposed Capital Projects and Financial Forecasting Plan, which included a detailed description of

proposed projects, evaluation criteria, and a list of “sequenced” projects to be built. Advisory Committee members were provided with a copy of the PowerPoint presentation.

A number of handouts were also provided to Committee members at the meeting, with the focus of discussion being on three lists: “New Capital Project Proposals”, which included projects that had been nominated by various cities since the *Flood Hazard Management Plan* was adopted by the County Council (pink sheet); the “Prioritized King County Flood Control Zone District CIP List” (blue sheet); and the “Sequenced King County Flood Control Zone District CIP List” (green sheet).

The blue sheet “prioritized list” included those projects that are in greatest need throughout the County, that is, where the potential risks and impacts of flooding are the highest. The green “sequenced” list built further upon the prioritized projects, by highlighting other elements that may make those projects easier and quicker to implement, for example, the funding is fully available, there is other funding (state, federal, grant monies) available to assist with the project, or the project has had enough engineering and design work completed on it, that it may be ready to built sooner than some of the others on the prioritized list.

Committee Questions and Discussion

- There was a brief discussion about “coastal” projects, since the Alaskan Way Seawall had appeared on the sequenced list of projects, but had not been originally included in the *Flood Hazard Management Plan*. Staff explained that the *Flood Plan* had recommended coastal mapping work but confirmed that capital recommendations for coastal flooding were not in the *Plan*. This project was a city identified one.
- Committee discussion ensued around the criteria for selecting projects to be built. Several members were concerned that the process of developing criteria was insufficient, and felt they should have an opportunity to review the criteria. In response, King County explained that the criteria were written, evaluated, and adopted throughout the development and public review of the *Flood Hazard Management Plan*. The criteria were further developed and scrutinized through the Basin Technical Committees.
- King County staff responded to concerns about how regional and subregional projects were identified. Staff stated that regional projects were identified and discussed through the development of the *Plan*. The “subregional” word was a Council amendment to the Plan ordinance and was not discussed or defined in the development of the Plan. The Basin Technical Committees reviewed the projects and developed draft definitions for regional and subregional projects that were presented and discussed at this meeting. The more recently identified projects have had only a preliminary review from the Basin Technical Committees.

- There was an in-depth discussion regarding the definition of regional and subregional projects. A number of Advisory Committee members were confused about the definitions and how they were derived. Several felt that the distinction between the two should include more specifics other than the definition that had been created by King County staff, which was related to the size of flow in the river. One suggestion was that “regional” should mean that the project would be beneficial to more than just one jurisdiction. But another member countered that there are some circumstances where a flooding river can create extensive damage within a single jurisdiction. Some members felt that it was important to identify the most important regional projects and then identify subregional projects after that priority list had been created.
- Pam Bissonnette, Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks, urged the Committee not to place too much weight on the definitions. The Advisory Committee, she said, is not being asked to adopt the definition. It is more important to identify a tax levy rate and projects that the levy will fund. The *Plan* focused on regional projects, and King County’s evaluation indicated that the ten cent property tax levy will be needed to pay for the priority projects. The Advisory Committee may want to add on to the ten cents in order to fund subregional projects or, the committee may feel that subregional projects should be funded out of the ten cent limit. Pam suggested that the Committee discuss the funding element first, and then turn to the regional/subregional definition.
- A member responded that the distinction between regional and subregional (the size of the flow in the river or stream where the project is to be built) was not sufficient. He stated that the definition should be based, instead, on the potential impacts that would result if a project is not built to control flooding. He further stated that the process had been conducted in reverse order and that the Advisory Committee had not had ample time to review, weigh in on, and discuss the project evaluation criteria, the definition of regional vs. subregional projects, and the impacts of this levy in combination with numerous other tax levies currently being proposed by King County. He wanted there to be more background and context to the overall discussion before the Advisory Committee is asked to make recommendations on the capital improvement program, the levy rate, and the possibility of a two-tiered rate structure.
- Several committee members asked for more information on the process used to define, rank, and assign dollar amount to the projects. There were a number of questions about the proposed ten-cent levy rate, and how it had been determined by King County. A couple of Advisory Committee members expressed the concern that King County had predetermined the ten cent rate for the tax levy amount, rather than bringing a range of levy proposals to the Committee for consideration. Staff explained the dollar estimates were based on the *Flood Plan* and calculated with cost estimates including labor, materials, land and inflation rates. The ten cent figure is what has been discussed and presented over the last year during the district formation process to fund the high priority flood improvement projects. It was presented today for planning and discussion purposes.

- Is there a sunset date? The levy is in a ten-year operating period, and there is not a sunset date, however it is anticipated that the rate may decline over time. There will be a need to continue to work on construction and maintenance, as the system is dynamic. Project rankings are likely to shift each year, depending on size, urgency, and the opportunity to take advantage of available funding from other sources.
- In response to a question, County staff said that the pink, “New Capital Project Proposals” had been reviewed by the Basin Technical Committees, but only in a very preliminary way. Because they were nominated after the *Plan* was adopted, they have not received the same level of discussion and scrutiny. In general, Advisory Committee members said they wanted to see a greater level of analysis applied to these new projects before they became a part of the Capital Improvement Program.
- A number of Basin Technical Committee (BTC) members were present in the audience at the meeting, and added their comments to the discussion:
 - A member of the Cedar Sammamish BTC stated that it was important to *trust this process and the set of criteria used for the initial scoring, as staff had developed dependable information*. He also acknowledged that the BTCs had struggled with similar issues as the Advisory Committee. It is important to identify associated risk; what happens if certain projects aren’t built?
 - A member of the Cedar BTC avowed that the list is a good starting point, and that it is most important for the Advisory Committee to identify a tax levy amount. As the Advisory Committee moves forward, the Technical Committees will refine the list and criteria. He further described the use of the criteria, and the rating of projects. He supported the modifications to the “Sequenced” (green) list.
 - A staff member from the City of Kent confirmed that the projects had received a thorough review. Although the list is not perfect, he said, he *has a high level of confidence* in the way they were ranked.
 - City of Seattle staff and another BTC member suggested that the project rankings were sufficient. These projects can, and are likely to be, re-analyzed every year. Also needed are business elements to make sure money is being spent effectively.
 - A City of Shoreline staff member said that the BTCs *have done a pretty good job*. They don’t have a complete understanding of all projects, but *the dialogue has been constructive*.

Early Recommendation/Preliminary Vote

(This summary is presented in a separate document.)



King County
Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
June 22, 2007 - 9am to Noon
Bellevue City Hall

Meeting Agenda

Meeting Facilitator: *Margaret Norton-Arnold*

9:00 a.m. Welcome and Meeting Overview
 --Margaret

9:10 a.m. Proposed Project List and Financial Analysis
 --Staff presentation and Full Committee Discussion

10:10 a.m. Break

10:20 a.m. Two-Tiered Rate Structure
 --Staff presentation and Full Committee Discussion

11:00 a.m. Round Robin Opinions
We will engage in a round robin on the following three questions:

- 1) How does what you have heard today impact your opinion regarding the levy rate?
- 2) How does what you have heard today impact your opinion regarding the capital projects list?
- 3) Should the rate be uniform throughout the County, or tiered?

11:40 a.m. Next Meeting and Next Steps
What information/discussions would be helpful over the next month; prior to the committee's final recommendation votes on July 20?

Noon Committee Adjourns

**King County
Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Preparation and Discussion Guide
June 22, 2007**

Our meeting on June 8 was a valuable and lively discussion about the types of capital improvement projects that have been identified for flood protection throughout King County. At that meeting, members engaged in a preliminary “round robin” vote that indicated their overall levels of support for a levy rate of ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed value, plus their overall levels of support for the capital improvement projects that have been identified for this initial round of investment. It is important to remember that this capital improvement projects list will be reviewed and refined by the advisory committee on an annual basis.

At the June 8 committee meeting, members wanted more information on how decisions had been made regarding the proposed capital project list – especially the distinctions between “regional” and “subregional” projects. King County staff will provide more information about the level of study and analysis that went into the proposed list.

Another area of discussion on June 8 was the proposed levy rate. While many advisory committee members were supportive of a ten cent rate on assessed value, there was also a strong desire from some members to see more analysis regarding other rate levels. Members wondered, for example, how much could be funded at a five or eight cent tax rate, and also wanted more information on how the ten cent level came to be suggested. Another question was related to the funding of subregional projects – should a subregional “pot” of money be established?

Another important area of discussion has been the possibility of a two-tiered rate structure, with cities that are away from major river systems paying a lower rate than those cities that are adjacent to major rivers. King County staff have prepared an white paper on this issue, which has been sent to you via email. Please review and come prepared to discuss the pros and cons of this possibility on June 22.

After a thorough discussion, we will engage in a round robin preliminary vote on a possible two-tiered rate structure. You will also have the opportunity to let the group know if you have changed your mind in any way on both the proposed funding level and the capital project list identified for the first round of investment and building.

--FINAL SUMMARY--

July 18, 2007

**King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Opinion Summary from June 22, 2007 Meeting**

“Temperature Read” on a uniform or tiered tax levy. Restated opinions on the project list and proposed ten cent levy amount.

At its June 22 meeting, the Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee discussed the pros and cons of a possible “tiered” rate structure to fund the District, meaning that property owners in jurisdictions most impacted by flooding would pay more for flood control and protection than property owners in those jurisdictions that are located away from flood prone areas. After their discussion, each committee member provided the full group with a “temperature read” of where they stood on this issue.

In addition to their opinions on a tiered rate structure, committee members restated their opinions on the list of Capital Improvement Projects that had been discussed previously, as well as their opinions on the proposed levy rate of ten cents per assessed value. Members had conducted their first temperature read on these two issues at their June 8 committee meeting.

These three questions were posed to members on June 22:

1. Do you support a uniform tax levy throughout the County, or a tiered rate structure?
2. Is the proposed list of capital improvement projects the right list of projects for the District to pursue during this first phase of project construction?
3. Is ten cents per \$1,000 of assessed home value the most appropriate levy rate?
This would amount to \$37.00 per year for the owner of a \$370,000 home.

All fifteen committee members were present at this meeting, and indicated their opinions on these three questions. These early temperature reads are being used as part of the committee process to record opinions on the capitol projects list, the tax levy amount, and how that levy should be applied throughout the County. “Final votes” from committee members on these issues will be taken at the July 20 advisory committee meeting.

1) DO YOU SUPPORT A TIERED RATE STRUCTURE, OR A UNIFORM RATE STRUCTURE?

Eleven members supported a uniform levy rate throughout the County

These members emphasized that flooding is a regional problem with region-wide public safety and economic impacts. Given these hazards and impacts, they believe it is only fair that everyone in the County pay the same amount. These members were also concerned about the complexities of attempting to implement a two-tiered or “special zone” taxing structure, since it can be difficult to define. One member noted that they had abandoned the flood control district currently serving her jurisdiction, and are now counting solely on the financing support from the County-wide District. She and others were concerned that any delays or complications related to the formation of a tiered system would jeopardize or further delay the implementation of the District.

For others who supported the uniform levy rate, it is a matter of good governance. *People are counting on us to get these projects built, and as leaders we need to make certain that these flood protection projects get put into place.* One member reminded the group that commercial establishments (such as those located in South Center) were already paying a higher level of tax given the size and assessed value of their property holdings; so, in effect, there is already a “tiered” payment system.

Supporting a uniform levy rate were Richard Bonewits, Dan Clawson, Suzette Cooke, Mike Flowers, Ron Hanson, Kenneth Hearing, Matt Larson, Joan McBride, Steve Mullet, Ron Sims, and Roger Thordarson (sitting in for Auburn Mayor Pete Lewis).

Four members supported a tiered levy rate.

These members were concerned that there had not been enough time to adequately discuss and analyze all possible funding options. In addition to simply dividing the levy into two tiers, for example, the idea of a uniform rate, plus a “service charge” or “special assessment” for flood-prone areas are two other possibilities that should be fully explored. Some felt that they were being asked to make major decisions on the basis of too little information. Others asserted that *flooding is flooding*, and that those jurisdictions that do not suffer from flooding impacts should not have to pay as high of a tax rate. *Although we support the idea of regionalism, there is a matter of equity here.* Another concern was that the region would be subsidizing commercial business owners if the tax levy was uniform.

Supporting a tiered levy rate were Sally Clark, Grant Degginger, Laure Iddings, and Michael Park.

2) DO YOU SUPPORT THE PROPOSED LIST OF CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS?

Twelve committee members affirmed that they were comfortable with the list of projects.

These committee members noted that the identified list was *a good place to start*, and expressed confidence in the list because it had been well vetted by the Basin Technical Committees. As discussed on June 8, these members noted that the list was *dynamic*, and would change over time. One member said the prioritized list was good, because the criteria used to define the list – especially public safety – were important for the entire region.

Members supporting the CIP list included Richard Bonewits, Sally Clark, Dan Clawson, Suzette Cooke, Mike Flowers, Ron Hanson, Kenneth Hearing, Matt Larson, Joan McBride, Steve Mullet, Ron Sims, and Roger Thordarson (filling in for Auburn Mayor Pete Lewis).

Three members disagreed with, or were uncertain about, the proposed list of projects.

These members were concerned that the differences between regional and subregional projects had not been well-defined, and they wanted that definition to be clarified before they could support the list. They did not have the same level of confidence in the Basin Technical Committees that the supporting members expressed. They did not feel that the criteria for project selection had been well-defined, nor that the advisory committee had had adequate time to review the criteria, the list of projects, and the rationale supporting those projects.

Members disagreeing with the list, or looking for more information/clarity included Grant Degginger, Laure Iddings, and Michael Park.

3) IS TEN CENTS PER ASSESSED VALUE THE MOST APPROPRIATE TAX LEVY RATE?

Ten members said they agreed with the ten cent levy rate.

In general, this group reiterated what they had said on June 8; that the ten cent amount was enough to get the job done, and that it was important to set the rate high enough to ensure that there would be success in getting the necessary projects built. One member said that the rate was *what people could afford*. A couple of members in this group said they were comfortable with the ten cents, but also noted it was the *least amount* of tax they would be comfortable supporting.

Two members said they would like to explore the option of a higher amount, with one saying *I could sell more in the flood plain*, and the other saying *I would like to go higher than ten cents if possible*.

Another member said *10 cents is when you start to see benefits of multiple projects getting completed in a particular area or stretch of a river – this results in getting the problems fixed rather than temporary fixes and/or pushing the problem down stream.*

Supporting the ten cent rate were Richard Bonewits, Dan Clawson, Suzette Cooke, Mike Flowers, Kenneth Hearing, Matt Larson, Joan McBride, Steve Mullet, Ron Sims, and Roger Thordarson.

Five members were uncertain that ten cents was the most appropriate amount.

Those who could not fully endorse the ten cent rate felt that there had not been enough information or analysis completed to justify that level of funding. One member said he *was concerned about the lack of clarity with which we are addressing these issues.* Another member said she could more easily support a five or eight cent levy rate. Another member wondered how the ten cents had been suggested in the first place, and said he needed more information before he would be able to endorse that rate.

Members opposed to or uncertain about the levy rate included Sally Clark, Grant Degginger, Ron Hanson, Laure Iddings, and Michael Park.

Individual Member Responses

1) RICHARD BONEWITS, KING COUNTY UNINCORPORATED AREA COUNCILS

I agree with King County regarding the single uniform rate, the list and the ten cent levy. The cost is increasing, so start with a one tier system. We need to have a discussion with more data.

2) SALLY CLARK, CITY OF SEATTLE

I can appreciate five or eight cents. Seattle doesn't have huge flooding problems. I prescribe to the concept of regionalism and agree that we need to tackle this problem as a region. But, it will be hard to sell to Seattle constituents. I support the two tiered or tax assessment option. I am happy with the project list, with the understanding that I am not endorsing the list.

3) DAN CLAWSON, CITY OF RENTON

I am fine with the single uniform rate and the project list. It would be quicker and cheaper to do these projects with the single uniform rate. Ten cents is about what people can afford. I would like to go higher than ten cents if possible.

4) SUZETTE COOKE, CITY OF KENT

I like the single uniform rate and I am fine with the list for now. A ten cent rate is appropriate at the beginning. I don't see King County Council reducing the rate. It is important to keep in mind that areas currently considered flood plains used to have working levees. When people moved to the area, the rivers were controlled.

5) GRANT DEGGINGER, CITY OF BELLEVUE

I recognize that there is a regional component to this project, but there should be some proportionality. I am concerned about the rate and lack of clarity with which we are addressing these issues. I am not comfortable with the subregional or regional categories. With some work we could help reprioritize and understand crucial pieces of the system. There should be further analysis regarding the rate structures.

6) MIKE FLOWERS, CITY OF CARNATION

Flooding is a regional problem, so I vote for a single uniform rate option. I am comfortable with the project list. I am okay with ten cents. Ten cents is when you start to see benefits of multiple projects getting completed in a particular area or stretch of a river – this results in getting the problems fixed rather than temporary fixes and/or pushing the problem down stream. Less than ten cents doesn't fix the problem – ten cents is when you start to see the problem being fixed.

7) RON HANSON, CITY OF SHORELINE

The Basic Technical Committee did an adequate job to select the list and I understand that the list is dynamic. I don't have any problems with the list or with the single uniform levy. I would like to see the impacts of a uniform tax assessment. I am not sure why ten cents was chosen. I don't want the rate too high, but I also want to provide enough money to get the job done.

8) KENNETH HEARING, CITY OF NORTH BEND

I am fine with ten cents, but no lower. I am okay with the project list. The rate should be uniform throughout the county. Regarding special benefits to commercial properties, they will pay a bigger share of the cost.

9) LAURIE IDINGS, CITY OF MAPLE VALLEY

I need the multi-tiered approach with either the tax assessment or service charge so that the rates are proportional. I would like more information. The list is wonderful and appropriate but it is not getting into the subregional and regional categories. Unless there is a major catastrophe, we don't need buyout now. I am not sure about the ten cents.

10) MATT LARSON, CITY OF SNOQUALMIE

I like the uniform single option. I am all right with option #3 regarding the regional/subregional definition. I am comfortable with ten cents but I could sell more in the flood plain.

11) JOAN MCBRIDE, CITY OF KIRKLAND

I am happy with the uniform single rate. It is an issue of good governance. Ten cents is the least amount I would be comfortable with. I am okay with option 1 and 3 regarding the definition for regional/subregional categories. We can take our time discussing this issue. The project list is a tool to identify a levy amount. I have problems with three or

four of the projects, but overall the list is good. It is our job as policy makers to sell this issue to the public.

12) MICHAEL PARK, CITY OF FEDERAL WAY

I am willing to participate but I am not happy with the process. This is a very sensitive and large issue. I appreciate the presentation regarding the options and prefer the two tiered system and tax plus assessment or service charge. How much are we able to get with that system? I don't fully understand and have confidence in the list, so I will talk to my staff to find out more. I would like to see what funding is available, then I can decide if I am comfortable with nine or ten cents.

13) STEVE MULLET, CITY OF TUKWILA

I have not changed my opinion, the levy rate should be uniform. There are not a lot of advantages to other options. The project list is a start. The projects will change. Ten cents is good, five cents is not enough.

14) ROGER THORDARSON, CITY OF AUBURN

I think the single uniform rate should be applied to the region; it is economically important to the region. Areas may not be directly affected, but they will be affected indirectly. The list is a good start. Ten cents is realistic.

15) RON SIMS, KING COUNTY

I vote for the uniform single rate. I like the list of projects. I didn't like the nickel option and I would rather do ten cents than eight cents. I like option #3 for the regional/subregional definition.

**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
Meeting Report**



June 22, 2007

Meeting Attendees

Committee Members

Richard Bonewits, King County Unincorporated Area Councils
Sally Clark, City of Seattle
Dan Clawson, City of Renton
Suzette Cooke, City of Kent
Grant Degginger, City of Bellevue
Mike Flowers, City of Carnation
Ron Hansen, City of Shoreline
Kenneth Hearing, City of North Bend
Laure Iddings, City of Maple Valley
Matt Larson, City of Snoqualmie
Joan McBride, City of Kirkland
Steve Mullet, City of Tukwila
Michael Park, City of Federal Way
Ron Sims, King County Executive
Roger Thordarson, sitting in for Auburn Mayor Pete Lewis

**King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land
Resources Division Staff**

Pam Bissonnette, Director of Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Sandy Kilroy, Regional Services Section Manager, WLRD
Steve Bleifuhs, River and Floodplain Management Unit Supervisor, WLRD
Brian Murray, Advisory Committee Project Manager, WLRD
Grover Cleveland, Director's Office, DNRP

Committee Staff

Margaret Norton-Arnold, Facilitator
Maureen Dunn

Meeting Overview

The third King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee meeting was held on Friday June 22, 2007 from 9 a.m. to noon at Bellevue City Hall. The primary focus of the meeting was on how the District tax levy might be applied throughout King County.

Proposed Project List and Financial Analysis

Brian Murray presented the Levy Rate Scenarios and the Draft Capital Projects List. In response to Committee requests from the June 8 meeting, Brian outlined which capital improvement projects could be built at varying levy rates, ranging from five to fourteen cents of assessed value. Advisory Committee members were provided with a copy of Brian's PowerPoint presentation.

The following handouts were provided to the Committee:

- Preliminary Draft: Levy Rate Scenarios for Capital Projects
- Opinion Summary from June 8, 2007 Meeting
- Meeting Report from June 8, 2007
- Summary: Impact of Levy Rate Scenarios on Capital Project List
- Tax and Fee Options for King County Flood Control Zone District: June 14, 2007
- Impacts of Climate Change on Flooding

Committee Questions and Discussion

- Committee members asked if the listed flood control projects were competing for the same financial resources as the projects that have been identified through the WRIA and other processes. The concern was that there might be a "double counting" of these projects, and that money generated through the tax levy would be spent on projects that are already being funded through state and federal financing mechanisms.
- King County staff responded that they are working closely with the WRIA efforts to ensure that this double spending does not occur. Moreover, the level of funding available from the state and federal governments is both limited and inconsistent. A number of the WRIA projects cannot be implemented due to these limitations. In addition, the Flood Control District projects are solely focused on preventing and mitigating the impacts of flooding. They will be built using best practices in habitat restoration, and if habitat improvements occur as a result of flood control projects, that is a significant benefit. However, it is not the primary focus of the District's projects.
- There was an in-depth discussion about the status of the listed projects: are they ready to build now? Are they simply "studies" at this point? Several committee members expressed concerns in this regard, noting that they did not want to fund *just more studies*. There was a question about cost estimating, with the comment that these estimates can change dramatically within just a few years, and it is important to be as accurate as possible. Several members said it would be best to have at least the preliminary designs and more detailed plans completed before the committee is asked to approve the CIP list. The tax levy, they said, should be based on accurate and detailed planning/estimates, and not on "feasibility studies".

- In response, King County staff said that the cost estimates had been based on more than twenty years of successfully completed work on these types of projects throughout the County. All of the projects have a “life cycle”, which includes a feasibility study, design, permitting, and construction. Most of the projects identified at the five-cent levy rate are ready to be implemented now, and detailed planning work has been completed on many of the projects on the sequenced CIP list. Others will require additional planning and design, and of course all of the projects have to be permitted at the local jurisdictional level.
- Sandy Kilroy noted that the Basin Technical Committees (BTCs) had received more detailed descriptions, which clearly outline the planning, design, and/or permitting phase of each one of the CIP projects. Advisory committee members are welcome to review this level of detail as well.
- Most members said that they have confidence in the work of the Basin Technical Committees and the proposed projects based on what they are hearing, noting that advisory committee members are more oriented toward policy and do not have the technical background necessary to fully evaluate the proposed projects. These members urged the advisory committee to trust the recommendations of the BTCs. A few members, however, remained wary of the overall project list and of the recommendations they are being asked to make. They felt that the advisory committee should have more time, more information on the project criteria, and more data on the proposed projects before the committee makes a recommendation about the project list. Staff reminded members that projects are discussed in the adopted Flood Plan as well as posted on the website.
- Also in response to discussions at the previous two committee meetings, Brian Murray presented three options to the group regarding the definition of “regional” vs. “subregional” projects. There had been a number of questions about how the differences between these types of projects would be delineated, what types of projects would go into each category, and how those projects might get nominated. Brian said that a proposed approach would be to move forward with funding the sequenced project list that had been developed, with a commitment from King County to develop clear and rational criteria for the regional and subregional categories. The advisory committee would be involved in creating these criteria and in defining the differences between the two.
- This suggestion sparked considerable discussion. Most committee members were satisfied with the approach that Brian had outlined. They did not want any further delays in moving forward with projects, and did not want to halt the CIP process while a definition is being hammered out. *I don't think the public cares if the projects are regional or subregional; we need to stay out of the weeds on this and maintain momentum. People are paying money for these projects, and they will want to see success.*
- A couple of members, however, did not feel that the capital improvement program should move forward without the regional and subregional criteria being more clearly defined. *We are dealing with very complicated issues in a very*

aggressive timeline. “Let’s have the levy first and maybe next year we can talk about the details” is not the right way to handle public dollars.

Two-Tiered Rate Structure

Grover Cleveland from King County presented four potential options for a funding structure for the Flood Control Zone District. At issue is the degree to which property owners in areas that are more prone to flood damage pay for flood control protection vs. property owners in those jurisdictions that are less vulnerable to flood damage.

The options included a uniform countywide property tax; subzones with different property taxes; a uniform property tax plus special assessments for those areas more prone to flood damage; and a uniform property tax plus a service charge for those flood-prone areas. The presentation included a discussion of how each could be set up as well as a discussion of the administrative, legal, and cost implications of each. Based on the analysis, King County is recommending that the levy rate be uniform for all areas of the County. Members were provided a copy of Grover’s powerpoint.

- One committee member reacted negatively to the presentation, declaring it biased and asserting that King County was *only looking for the quickest and most efficient way to get the process done.*
- Most members agreed, however, that the levy should be applied uniformly throughout the County. They worried that any attempt at implementing a differently-tiered rate would delay the implementation of the overall program, noting that it is complicated and time-consuming to attempt to define different flooding zones. These members reminded the group that flooding has a negative impact on all areas of the region, if not from a physical, then from an economic, standpoint. *The boundaries between rural and urban areas are porous – everyone has a responsibility to control flooding.*
- One member said that their city had forfeited their local flood control district in order to participate in the new County-wide district, and that if there is any delay in funding or implementation, her city will not have the revenue needed for flood control projects.
- In contrast, several other members said that a tiered rate structure should be pursued. One argument in this regard was that the entire region would be subsidizing commercial interests – such as those at Southcenter – if the levy rate was uniformly applied throughout the County. These members did not believe there had been enough careful analysis and comparison between the different funding scenarios. For example, options 3 and 4 – a uniform tax rate with special assessments or service charges for flood-prone areas might offer a more palatable funding structure, and yet those options had not had the benefit of substantive committee discussion.
- Other members said that the regional nature of our industrial and commercial economy warrants a regional and uniform funding source for flood protection.

Summary of Committee Opinion

At the conclusion of the meeting, Committee members participated in a “temperature read” tally of their preliminary opinions regarding a tiered rate structure. They also shared their opinions on both the overall levy rate and the Capital Improvement Project list, both of which had also been discussed at the June 8 advisory committee meeting. The June 22 summary of opinions is currently being reviewed by advisory committee members.

Next Meeting and Next Steps

The fourth, and final 2007 meeting of the Flood Control Advisory Committee is scheduled for July 20. At this meeting, final votes will be taken on the proposed project list, the levy rate, and the question of how that levy rate should be applied throughout the County. Members were encouraged to use the next month to meet and/or work with King County staff to ask questions and to obtain the information they feel they need before casting their final votes.

**Tax and Fee Options for
King County Flood Control Zone District:
June 14, 2007**

Introduction

The King County Council recently formed a countywide flood control zone district known as the King County Flood Control Zone District (FCZD). Flood control zone districts have a variety of options for funding flood protection or storm water improvements. RCW 86.15.160 authorizes flood control zone districts to impose (1) voter-approved excess property tax levies; (2) assessments; (3) regular property tax levies; and (4) service charges for storm water control. In addition, RCW 86.15.176 authorizes service charges for flood control improvements.

A uniform ad valorem property tax levy throughout the countywide FCZD would be the most efficient funding structure with the fewest administrative challenges to implement. In addition, the risk of a successful challenge to such a structure is low. It would also provide the FCZD board of supervisors maximum flexibility in programming the available revenues for the highest priority flood control projects and programs over time, notwithstanding the type or geographic location of the projects.

However, a number of cities have pointed out that certain geographic areas appear to receive more benefit than others from flood protection facilities and programs identified in the County's Flood Hazard Management Plan (FHMP) which will be implemented by the FCZD. They have requested that the County explore the development of a "two-tiered" funding structure for the countywide FCZD. Under such a structure, property owners who receive more immediate benefits from flood protection facilities would bear a greater financial burden. This white paper describes the issues surrounding possible "two-tier" revenue structures for the FCZD for consideration by the FCZD Advisory Committee in developing its recommendations to the board of supervisors.

Statutory Funding Options and Certain Constraints

RCW 86.15.160 authorizes:

(1) An annual excess ad valorem tax levy within any zone or participating zones when authorized by the voters of the zone or participating zones under RCW 84.52.052 and 84.52.054;

(2) An assessment upon property, including state property, specially benefited by flood control improvements or storm water control improvements imposed under chapter 86.09 RCW;

(3) Within any zone or participating zones an annual ad valorem property tax levy of not to exceed fifty cents per thousand dollars of assessed value when the levy will not take dollar rates that other taxing districts may lawfully claim and that will not cause the combined levies to exceed the constitutional and/or statutory limitations, and the additional levy, or any portion thereof, may also be made when dollar rates of other taxing units is released therefor by agreement with the other taxing units from their

authorized levies;

(4) A charge, under RCW 36.89.080, for the furnishing of service to those who are receiving or will receive benefits from storm water control facilities and who are contributing to an increase in surface water runoff. The rate or charge imposed under this section shall be reduced by a minimum of ten percent for any new or remodeled commercial building that utilizes a permissive rainwater harvesting system. Rainwater harvesting systems shall be properly sized to utilize the available roof surface of the building. The jurisdiction shall consider rate reductions in excess of ten percent dependent upon the amount of rainwater harvested;

(5) Except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525, any public entity and public property, including the state and state property, shall be liable for the charges to the same extent a private person and privately owned property is liable for the charges, and in setting these rates and charges, consideration may be made of in-kind services, such as stream improvements or donation of property;

(6) The creation of local improvement districts and utility local improvement districts, the issuance of improvement district bonds and warrants, and the imposition, collection, and enforcement of special assessments on all property, including any state-owned or other publicly-owned property, specially benefited from improvements in the same manner as provided for counties by chapter 36.94 RCW.

In addition, RCW 86.15.176 authorizes service charges for flood control facilities, as follows:

The supervisors may provide by resolution for revenues by fixing rates and charges for the furnishing of service to those served or receiving benefits from a flood control improvement including public entities, except as otherwise provided in RCW 90.03.525. The service charge shall be uniform for the same class of benefits or service. In classifying services furnished or benefits received the board may in its discretion consider the character and use of land and its water runoff characteristics and any other matter that present a reasonable difference as a ground for distinction. Service charges shall be applicable to a zone or participating zones. The disposition of all revenue from service charges shall be in accordance with RCW 86.15.130.

It is important to note that the authority under 86.15.160(3) for a regular property tax levy is constrained in two significant ways. First, in the hierarchy of regular local property tax levies that must be kept within the statutory limitation of \$5.90 per \$1,000 assessed valuation (AV), FCZD's are a junior taxing district and among the lowest priority (i.e. first to be scaled back in the event other more senior levy rates use the capacity). There is currently in 2007 sufficient AV capacity throughout almost all of King County for the full statutory limit of \$0.50 per thousand AV for the flood district, with the exception of unincorporated portions of Public Hospital District 1 (due to a large operating levy for the hospital district and the maximum levy for the overlapping fire district).

There are, however, some pending decisions regarding potential "levy lid lifts" that could constrain the available AV capacity in 2008, including a consideration by the County Council to shift the countywide Emergency Medical Services (EMS) levy from a special district outside of the \$5.90 cap to a "lid lift" on the senior countywide levy within the \$5.90 cap.

If the decision is made to shift EMS levy to a “lid lift,” this would reduce the available AV capacity by about 25 cents countywide, still leaving sufficient room for the FCZD levy in most of the county. However, this shift together with some of the special district “lid lifts” on the ballot this August could create problems in specific localized areas of the county. In such a worst-case scenario, as the junior taxing district the FCZD rate would have to be pro-rationed to the lowest available rate in the County – or an agreement with the senior special districts could be negotiated whereby the FCZD reimburses the special districts for lowering their levy pursuant to RCW 39.67.010. These agreements allow the junior taxing district to limit the revenue loss associated with a pro-rationing situation to the AV in the offending levy codes, as opposed to the entire district.

Second, as a regular property tax levy, once the initial FCZD property tax rate is established for 2008, any future growth in the levy revenues will be limited by the 1% growth factor (plus an allowance for new construction AV – currently assumed at about 1.8%) that was established by Initiative 747. Therefore in setting the initial levy rate, it is important to project what revenue is required over a multi-year period to complete the highest priority projects identified in the FHMP and to set the initial rate sufficiently high to generate excess reserves in the early years of whatever period is defined as the term within which the projects are to be completed. In other words, since expenditures will need to ramp up at considerably more than roughly 2.8% annual growth rate in the levy, in order to complete the high priority projects within a reasonable period, the initial levy rate will need to be set high enough to build reserves in the early ramp up years.

“Two-tier” Revenue Structure Options

One potential “two-tiered” option is a two-tier tax using the “subzones” authority in RCW 86.15.025. From an administrative standpoint, this is not a feasible option for 2008 due to the statutory requirement in RCW 84.09.030 that any new taxing district boundaries would need to be formally adopted no later than August 1, 2007 in order to allow the County Assessor to report any new taxing districts to the state by that statutory deadline. This is a State law requirement.

While this is the statutory deadline for the Assessor, it is important to note that unless the boundaries of the subzones coincided with existing “levy code” boundaries used by the Assessor to distinguish between overlapping taxing districts, the Assessor would need to be notified several months in advance of August 1st of the subzones’ boundaries in order to provide sufficient time to amend the levy code system to align with the subzones. Staff in the Assessor’s office advises that at least a couple months, and ideally more, should be allowed for this effort.

In considering this as an option for future years, the Advisory Committee should also consider the fact that it appears that revenues raised within a subzone would have to be spent on projects specifically benefiting that subzone; and (2) notwithstanding the statutory authority for subzones, the differential taxation approach using subzones has not been legally tested in the courts. Therefore, there is some risk from a legal challenge

based on the state constitution's tax uniformity clause (Article 7, Section 1 of the constitution requires taxes on real estate to be uniform throughout a taxing district).

Another factor that should be considered with respect to this option (as well as the other two-tier options) is the relative burden on property owners within the subzones paying higher rates versus the "baseline" rate through most of the county; and how little this might affect the "baseline" countywide rate as compared to a simple uniform countywide ad valorem. In order to illustrate this point, DNRP has modeled a scenario of a two-tiered tax based on subzones defined as the 100-year floodplains of the main stem rivers. This scenario is modeled and compared to a simple uniform countywide tax – with both alternatives designed to collect the same amount of revenue (\$30 million in 2008). The two-tier scenario assigns 10% of the revenue requirement to the estimated AV in the floodplain subzones and 90% to the balance of the AV in the county; this results in a levy rate of \$0.36 per thousand AV in the floodplains and \$0.09 per thousand AV in the rest of the county, as compared to the baseline countywide rate of \$0.10 per thousand AV. As shown in the attached table (Attachment A) in order to get even a minor reduction to the countywide tax burden, the tax burden on the property owners within the floodplains would be significant, and may exceed what is available AV capacity in some cases (see discussion above about pro-rationing).

Other options for achieving the "two-tiered" effect would be a combination of a countywide uniform ad valorem property tax and (a) an assessment authorized under RCW 86.15.160(2) or 86.15.160(6), referencing 86.09 RCW and 36.94 RCW, respectively; or (b) a service charge authorized under RCW 86.15.176, which would be an extra charge on properties served by or receiving benefits from flood control improvements to be implemented by the FCZD.

Two methods for imposing special assessments are authorized by chapter 86.15 RCW. The first under chapter 86.09 RCW involves an administratively challenging and complex process, requiring a differing system of assessment for the different classes of facilities and further requiring that the system of assessment include (a) assessment zones, (b) the acreage included in each assessment zone, (c) a dollar value of benefit or use per acre, and (d) various classes or types of improvements together with a dollar value or benefit or use for an improvement included in each of the classes.

A second authorized method for imposing special assessments is the local improvement district process under chapter 36.94 RCW. In addition to the administrative processes associated with the establishment of LIDs and imposing special benefit assessments, including the appraisal process, development of the assessment roll, and the notice, hearing and appeals process, this mechanism requires the written consent of each city or town before the territory of such city or town may be included in the LID.

The special benefit assessment approach requires an extensive administrative process, including analysis of benefits received by each class of property subject to the assessment. Special benefits to property must equal or exceed the amount of the assessment. While feasible for small local improvement districts and geographically

limited flood districts with facilities directly benefiting an identifiable class of properties, it is a much less feasible alternative for a countywide district focusing on regional flood control improvements providing benefits across tens of thousands of parcels. In addition, it is unlikely that special benefit assessments would generate significant revenue in relation to the overall cost of implementing the high priority Flood Plan projects.

The use of special assessments to finance the flood protection facilities and programs identified in the FHMP would require significant amounts of administrative effort and a careful benefit/burden analysis by class of property and facilities.

With respect to a tax/service charge option, there has been significant recent litigation challenging service charges on the existence or extent of benefit received. It appears that at the very least a study would need to be undertaken to develop a consistent and reproducible database that characterizes the condition of each parcel and its contribution to flooding or the benefits received from flood protection facilities, (e.g., a parcel's land use or level of development as it pertains to water runoff characteristics or other attributes that might be a reasonable ground for distinguishing how properties are served by or benefit from the improvements to be implemented by the FCZD.)

One potential basis for defining the service charge component, for example, could be to develop rate classification for all properties that drain to the main-stem rivers based on their properties water runoff characteristics, among other factors. Unfortunately, at the current time, there is no such database available that covers all of King County. While virtually every jurisdiction in King County has a stormwater service charge based on jurisdictional data, each jurisdiction collects its own land cover and parcel-based information using methods and protocols specific to the jurisdiction. While a consistent land cover database developed from remotely sensed data is available for King County from digital and landsat imagery, its resolution is less than parcel size.

It would be possible for an inter-jurisdictional committee of land use planners and engineers, perhaps using a consultant with expertise in the development of surface water kinds of rates, to evaluate the current data used by jurisdictions. Using these data, such a group could develop a protocol for collecting land cover data and to develop a model of charges for a countywide flood control zone district. Nonetheless, such an approach has not been tested in the courts.

In addition, the development of the protocol, the collection of the data, and the development of such a rate model would take substantial time and money. Based on King County surface water management program experience, it is likely that the development of appropriate data and a rate model would take several months to a year or more depending upon the budget and staff or consultant forces available. A conservative estimate of the cost of evaluating what is available and scoping the development of such a data base is about \$100,000. Depending upon the nature of the data inconsistencies and gaps identified, the actual development cost and time could be identified.

Administrative and Billing Issues

Aside from the legal risks described above, each of the two-tier tax/fee options for the FCZD present administrative challenges and incur costs (both one-time and ongoing) that are not an issue with respect to a uniform countywide ad valorem property tax. The countywide property tax calculation and billing systems managed by the County Assessor and the County Treasury Office are in place. While modest adjustments to those systems would be needed to itemize the new FCZD on the property tax bill and to account for the revenues collected, they are easily manageable and would incur only nominal costs. For any two-tier option, there will be significant upfront costs associated with the development of both a rate model and information system adjustments to the billing and collection systems, as well as ongoing rate base and system maintenance costs and billing costs for any non-tax options that would have to be covered out of FCZD revenues.

Two-Tier Tax Model: As noted earlier, a two-tier tax would require formal subzones and potentially amendments to the Assessor's levy code system. As noted earlier, such a subzone-based differential tax could not be implemented by 2008.

Tax/Service Charge Model: Similarly, any tax/service charge option would require the development of a consistent countywide parcel database for the fee portion and a rate model to be applied to that database – the costs of which would be borne by the FCZD; and the work required in developing rate structure to meet applicable legal requirements means that this is also not likely to be a feasible option for 2008.

Billing System: Any form of tax or fee (or combination) for a FCZD would presumably be billed through the annual King County Real Estate Tax statement, which is prepared by the King County Treasury Office. The county tax statement provides a breakout of taxes by jurisdiction (state, county, city, special districts) and fees (e.g. Noxious Weeds, Soil Conservation, Surface Water Utility). The delineation between fees and taxes is important to property owners who itemize on their federal taxes because local taxes are deductible while service fees are not. There is limited space available on the existing property tax billing statement – but it can accommodate a single uniform tax for the FCZD, without incurring any significant additional expenses. If a decision is made to pursue a two-tier option for a future year, the King County Treasury Office will almost certainly need to undertake a significant redesign of the billing statements.

For taxes, the King County Assessor's office maintains up-to-date tax information for each and every property parcel in the county. Assessor files interface with the Treasury's property tax system. There would be no separate charges to the FCZD for maintenance of the tax system.

For fees, separate systems must be developed and maintained. For example, the King County Water and Land Resources Division maintains a separate parcel-based system for billing the King County Surface Water Management (KCSWM) fee. This is an important cost issue to keep in mind when considering fees vs. taxes. The FCZD would bear the

cost of developing and maintaining a fee billing system to interface with the tax billing system. (As a point of reference, to maintain the KCSWM billing system requires 1.5 FTE at a cost of about \$160,000 per year.)

An additional important cost factor to understand is that for *fee* billings, the Treasury Division charges a 1% billing fee on gross receipts.

Summary

A uniform ad valorem property tax levy throughout the countywide FCZD would be the most efficient structure to implement and has low legal risk. It would also provide the FCZD board of supervisors maximum flexibility in programming the available revenues for the highest priority flood control projects and programs over time, notwithstanding the geographic location of the projects.

Although two-tier revenue structures are available, all entail additional legal risk or administrative burdens – or both. In addition, none appear to be definitely feasible for implementation in 2008. This has implications for how the initial countywide ad valorem property tax should be set in 2008, if the Advisory Committee envisions pursuing a “two-tier” structure for possible implementation in 2009 or 2010, in light of the 1% growth factor limit on regular property tax levies.

Attachment A:

Two-Tier Subzone Tax Scenario for a Countywide Flood Control Zone District

The following scenario was modeled to determine the impacts to floodplain property owners assessed differential levy rates based a two-tier subzone for a countywide flood control zone district.

Scenario 1: 10% of revenue requirement assigned to the assessed valuation of properties in floodplain and 90% assigned to balance of assessed valuation countywide

	Assessed Valuation	%	Levy Amount	Levy Rate	Annual Average Household Tax
Estimated AV of Properties in Mapped 100-year Floodplain	\$ 8,228,761,060	10%	\$ 3,000,000	0.36457	\$ 146
Total Estimated AV of All Properties Countywide	\$ 290,526,437,999	90%	\$27,000,000	0.09293	\$ 37
Totals =	\$ 298,755,199,059	100%	\$ 30,000,000		

Recommended Baseline Uniform Countywide Tax: 100% of revenue requirement assigned to the assessed valuation of all properties countywide.

	Assessed Valuation	%	Levy Amount	Levy Rate	Annual Average Household Tax
Total Estimated AV of All Properties Countywide	\$ 298,755,199,059	100%	\$30,000,000	0.10042	\$ 40



King County

**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
July 20, 2007 – 9 a.m. to Noon
Bellevue City Hall**

Meeting Agenda

Meeting Facilitator: *Margaret Norton-Arnold*

- 9:00 a.m. Welcome and Meeting Overview**
- 9:10 a.m. Update: Discussions with Staff since 6/22**
- *Levy Rate Structure and Collection Options*
 - *Regional and Subregional Project Categories*
 - *Capital Project Status*
- 9:15 a.m. Continued Discussion on Possible Rate Structures**
- *Tax + Special Benefit Assessment Areas*
 - *Tax + Service Charges*
- 10:00 a.m. Break**
- 10:10 a.m. 2008 Committee Schedule and Work Program**
- 10:15 a.m. Review: What You Will be Voting on Today**
- *Summary of Decision Memo*
- 10:25 a.m. Final Committee Votes on Recommendations Related To:**
- *District Work Program*
 - *Funding for Subregional Projects*
 - *Levy Amount*
 - *Levy Rate Structure*
- Noon Adjourn**

**King County
Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee
Preparation and Discussion Guide
July 20, 2007**

This is the final 2007 meeting for the Advisory Committee. At this meeting, we will ask for your “final votes” on the group’s recommendations to the District Board of Supervisors (aka the King County Council).

On July 5 Brian Murray emailed a memo describing these final votes to all committee members. For your reference, that memo is also attached to this agenda. You will want to review the voting questions prior to July 20.

King County staff have been meeting with city and other local jurisdiction staff over the past couple of weeks. Some new ideas have emerged regarding possible tiered rate structures, definitions of “subregional”, etc. Brief summaries of those meetings and ideas are also being emailed to you, and you might want to consider them prior to July 20.

We were not able to fully complete the discussion on the possible alternatives for a tiered rate structure at our June 22 meeting. We will be spending additional time on that topic on July 20, so that committee members can get their questions answered and propose other options if you have them to suggest.

The final hour of the meeting will be spent on your final votes. We will not do the “round robin” opinion-taking at this meeting, since we have conducted two of those already. Those summaries are also attached to this agenda. Margaret will use the language from those previous summaries to write up the final recommendations, but you may have new information or opinions you want added to the final summary, and, if so, we will take the time during the meeting to record those opinions.

Thanks, everyone, for the strong commitment you have shown to this process throughout the past two months, as well as your commitment to providing the King County Council with guidance on flood protection issues in the future. We look forward to a final, productive discussion on July 20.

**King County
Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
Meeting Report**



July 20, 2007

Meeting Attendees

Committee Members

Richard Bonewits, King County Unincorporated Area Councils
Tim Clark, City of Kent
Sally Clark, City of Seattle
Dan Clawson, City of Renton
Grant Degginger, City of Bellevue
Ron Hansen, City of Shoreline
Kenneth Hearing, City of North Bend
Laure Iddings, City of Maple Valley
Matt Larson, City of Snoqualmie
Stuart Lisk, City of Carnation
Joan McBride, City of Kirkland
Steve Mullet, City of Tukwila
Michael Park, City of Federal Way
Ron Sims, King County Executive
Roger Thordarson, City of Auburn

King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Water and Land Resources Division Staff

Teresa Jennings, Director of Department of Natural Resources and Parks
Sandy Kilroy, Regional Services Section Manager, WLDRD
Steve Bleifuhs, River and Floodplain Management Unit Supervisor, WLRD
Brian Murray, Advisory Committee Project Manager, WLRD
Grover Cleveland, Director's Office, DNRP

Committee Staff

Margaret Norton-Arnold, Norton-Arnold & Company, Facilitator
Maureen Dunn, Norton-Arnold & Company

Meeting Overview

The final King County Flood Control Zone Advisory Committee meeting for 2007 was held on Friday July 20, 9 a.m. to noon at Bellevue City Hall. The purpose of the meeting was for the committee to complete its final votes on a set of recommendations for the District Board of Supervisors.

Handouts and Presentations

Brian Murray presented a brief summary of the discussions that had occurred between King County and jurisdiction staff, as well as Advisory Committee members, over the previous month. Three key discussion items were identified, including (1) levy rate structure and collection options, (2) regional/subregional categories, and (3) additional capital project information requested by the Advisory Committee. Brian also provided an overview of the 2008 Advisory Committee schedule and work program. The group is mandated to meet once a year, but Brian suggested the group meet monthly during the first half of 2008 and quarterly for the remainder of 2008, and outlined a number of tasks that will need to be completed by the committee.

Grover Cleveland presented additional information regarding the types of special assessments and service charges that could assist in establishing a multi-tiered rate structure throughout King County. Grover discussed benefits, implementation process, and examples for each option.

The following handouts were provided to the committee and are available on the District website:

- Agenda
- Final Opinion Summary June 8, 2007
- Final Opinion Summary from June 22, 2007
- Report from June 22, 2007
- Memo: Preparation for the “final votes” and recommendations at the July 20, 2007 meeting
- Update: Summary of discussions with staff Since the June 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee
- Proposed Work Program
- Draft Sequenced Capital Project List
- Draft Sequenced 10-Year Flood Hazard CIP Implementation Plan
- Preliminary 10-Year Summary of Revenue and Costs
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Criteria and Policies to Guide Project Selection and Sequencing
- Preliminary Project Prioritization Criteria
- Levy Ramping Scenario
- Difference between SWM programs and Proposed FCZD Services

Committee Questions and Discussion

- The presentation on differing rate structure alternatives sparked intensive discussion from the committee. Members asked numerous questions about how such alternatives could be implemented; the benefits and drawbacks of each, the timing required for implementation; and whether or not a uniform tax could be applied at the beginning, and then later divided into a multi-tiered taxing structure.

- Grover answered all member questions, explaining that it is possible to lower the amount of a tax levied in the future. It is less risky, overall, to begin with a higher tax rate and reduce the tax over time, than it is to begin at a lower tax rate and attempt to increase that tax. He informed the group that it would be possible to begin with a uniform rate, and change the tax levy to a tiered rate – using one of the options available – at a later date. It would be impossible to get the work done in time, he said, to implement a tiered rate structure for 2008. There is too much detailed work to be completed, and the tiered taxing strategies have a number of firm deadlines that could not be met this year.
- Grover clarified that there are very few examples related to transportation projects where a service charge has been instituted. A member mentioned that in her jurisdiction there is a project to protect water quality in Lake Wilderness using special assessments.
- Some committee members were concerned that there may be overlap in funding between the flood control projects, WRIA projects, and the money collected for surface water management programs. They said there could be “double dipping” taking place, and urged King County to fully disclose how much money is being collected in each of these areas, the ways in which funding might overlap, and the mechanisms in place to make certain there are discrete funding sources for all of these project categories.
- In response, King County staff said they are keeping a close and careful eye on various funding sources in order to ensure that double funding does not occur. The County has been successful in the past at leveraging outside dollars, will continue to seek outside funding and partnerships, and has assumed grant revenues in the District’s financial plan. They further noted that, if grant or other revenues exceed budget assumptions, then the District could reduce its contribution and fund additional flood protection projects, or work with the WRIA (or other project proponents) to enable both entities to support additional projects, or balancing this ‘surplus’ against years in which grant revenues are lower than anticipated. It is also important to remember that the Advisory Committee will review and comment on the CIP list every year, so members will be able to provide close oversight on what is being funded, and how.

Committee Recommendations

Committee members cast their final votes on a set of recommendations that will be submitted to the District Board of Supervisors. A summary of those recommendations is attached to this report.

Next Steps

The Committee recommendations will be submitted in August 2007 to the District Board of Supervisors, which is comprised of members of the King County Council. The Supervisors will consider those recommendations as they proceed through the budgeting process, which is scheduled for September-November. Committee members will be invited to attend these budget deliberations.

**Update: Summary of Discussions with Staff
Since the June 22nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee**

Following the June 22nd Advisory Committee meeting, King County staff offered to meet with each of you to answer any questions on information presented to date, and to discuss agenda items for the 7/20 meeting. We have met with staff from several jurisdictions over the last three weeks, and the following issues were discussed:

(1) Levy Rate Structure and Collection Options

- Some of the discussions involved the potential for a multi-tiered rate structure, including the special benefit assessment and service charge options. A detailed presentation about these options will be presented at the 7/20 meeting, as requested by the Advisory Committee.
- As part of this discussion, we were requested to evaluate the legality and feasibility of having the District collect less tax than it levied in the first year while the Advisory Committee further evaluate the proposed capital projects. We will present more information on the legal implications of this idea, as well as the practical impacts on implementation of the District's work program.
- In discussions on potential multiple rate tier approaches, certain jurisdictions took the position that even under a single uniform levy structure, floodplain landowners still bear a greater financial burden, because they have to purchase flood insurance.

(2) Regional and Subregional Projects

- It was proposed that the Advisory Committee recommend removal of the 'subregional' language from the ordinance adopting the Flood Plan and that King County staff work with the jurisdictions to refine the existing project identification policies and criteria by the end of 2007. (NOTE: subsequent discussions with counsel indicate that a change to the ordinance may not be necessary, as this language is in the Flood Plan ordinance rather than the ordinance establishing the District).
- The focus of this effort would be to identify explicit thresholds specifying when a project satisfies the flood risk severity, urgency, and consequence policies that are included in the 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan.
- All projects that meet these thresholds would be evaluated and prioritized for funding by the Basin Technical Committees against the same scoring system.

(3) Capital Project Status

- The sequenced 10-year capital project list now includes information about the stage of the capital project life cycle that will be completed during the 'start year' of the project. This includes identification of projects in the construction phase during 2008.
- The meeting packet also includes a graphic showing project implementation over the 10-yr planning horizon. This provides a sense of the timeframe anticipated for completion of each project, along with the number of projects started, underway, or completed in a given year.
- The sequenced project list will be evaluated annually by the Basin Technical Committees and the Advisory Committee.

To: King County Flood Control Zone District Advisory Committee
From: Brian Murray, KCFCZD Advisory Committee Staff Liaison
Re: Levy Rate Scenario
Date: July 18, 2007

In meetings with jurisdictional staff since the June 22, 2007 meeting of the Advisory Committee, staff were asked to evaluate the impact of establishing a levy rate of 10 cents per thousand assessed value, but collecting only 5 cents per thousand during 2008. Results presented below are focused solely on the impacts to capital project sequencing. No 2008 projects were re-sequenced due to existing commitments, partnerships, and funding (ie Federal funds for 2006 flood damage, Salmon Recovery Funding Board grants, partnerships with local governments, etc).

In addition, there is a legal risk that this levy collection approach could result in the levy rate being capped at 5 cents. This will be discussed in greater detail at the July 20th Advisory Committee meeting.

Project Sequencing Results:

Overall, the impact of collecting less revenue in 2008 is that fewer projects are implemented in the 10-year window, and some projects are delayed to avoid a deficit in any given year. By delaying feasibility, design and permitting, peak capital expenditures migrate out from the 2010-2013 period to approximately 2013-2017.

Specific projects that are either delayed or moved off the 10-year list are as follows:

Year	Projects Delayed (Priority Score):
2009	Delayed until 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Kent Shops Levee (30)▪ Middle Fork Snoqualmie Levee System Improvements (29)▪ Issaquah Creek Repetitive Loss Mitigation (28)▪ Tolt River Road Shoulder Protection (28)▪ City of North Bend Clough Creek Outfall (27)▪ Miller River Road Protection (27)
2010	All Projects starting in 2010 except the Tolt Pipeline Protection are delayed until 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ San Souci Neighborhood Buyout (31)▪ Segale Levee #4 (2011)▪ City of Snoqualmie Natural Area (30)▪ Desimone 4 (30)▪ Desimone 1 (29)▪ Desimone 2 (29)▪ City of Snoqualmie Kimball Creek (26)▪ City of Seattle – South Park Duwamish Backwater Inundation project (25)
2011	Delay until 2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Lower Lions Club Repetitive Loss (26)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gunter Levee Setback (24) ▪ Herzman Levee Setback (24) ▪ Jan Road – Rutledge Johnson Levee Setback (24) ▪ Russell Road #2 (24) ▪ Russell Road #3 (24)
2012	<p>Delay until 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maplewood Acquisition and Levee Setback (27) <p>Delay until 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Abandoned Bridge Abutment and Waring Revetment Channel Constriction (26) ▪ Orchard Grove (26) ▪ Lower Jones Road Setback (25) ▪ Stout Property Acquisition (21) <p>Moved out of the 10-year Window: Rhode Levee Setback and Home Buyouts (21)</p>
2013	<p>Delayed until 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Riverbend Mobile Home Park and Levee Setback (26) <p>Moved out of 10-year Window:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3rd Place and Pacific City Park Revetment Retrofit (21)
2016	<p>Moved out of 10-year Window: Bellevue – Richards / Sunset Creek (20)</p>
<p>Summary of Projects Moved out of 10-Year Window</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rhode Levee (21), Total Lifetime Project Cost \$3,518,000 (2006 Dollars) ▪ 3rd Place and Pacific City Park Revetment Retrofit (21), Total Lifetime Project Cost \$6,447,000 (2006 Dollars) ▪ Bellevue – Richards / Sunset Creek (20), Total Lifetime Project Cost \$7,800,000 (2006 Dollars) 	

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

King County Flood Control Zone District

1. Why did the County Council form the King County Flood Control Zone District?

As described in Chapter 7 of the 2006 Flood Plan, King County's current funding does not provide sufficient funding to address the region's critical flood protection facility maintenance, repair and reconstruction needs. Most of the nearly 500 facilities flood protection facilities in the County were constructed in the early 1960s are degrading and are no longer consistent with current federal standards. This poses significant risks to public safety and regionally important economic centers and transportation corridors. Proactively addressing these deficiencies will reduce the overall risks from flooding. Current funding limitations significantly jeopardize the ability for King County to provide basic flood protection facility management and risk reduction services, including the implementation of high priority flood risk reduction projects.

The King County Executive recognized this problem and proposed the formation of a countywide flood control zone district to address critical regional flood protection needs.

2. Where did 10 cents come from?

The 10 cent funding level was determined in the preparation of the 2006 Flood Hazard Management Plan to be the level of funding necessary to provide regional, comprehensive flood hazard management services to ensure protection of public safety. The 10 cent level was introduced over a year ago as the recommended rate to generate the necessary funding to implement the adopted plan. The \$30 million in 2006 flood damage repair projects and the \$55 million in new city submittals had not been identified when the 10 cent levy rate was first proposed.

3. How are the capital project costs developed?

King County accounts for the following costs activities when costing a project: pre-design study, project management, design and permitting, construction, monitoring reporting, maintenance, and, for projects that include an acquisition component, acquisition overhead, purchase price, and other acquisition-related costs. Staff estimate the number and amount of staff time as well as other resources necessary to complete each project. Cost estimates for each of these categories are based on the specific project, engineering design standards and King County's experience implementing acquisitions and capital projects. The County has completed 191 capital projects and acquisitions between 1993 and 2005 (see Appendix D of the Flood Plan). A summary of cost assumptions used in the financial plan is available upon request.

4. What is the status of capital projects on the list?

Each of the projects on the Capital Improvement Program list was categorized into one of the following capital project phases: risk assessment/planning, project concept and identification, feasibility (including landowner willingness and appraisals for acquisitions), design, permitting, final design, construction (or acquisition for buyout projects), and monitoring and maintenance. This information is included on the sequenced project list included in the July 20th meeting packet.

During 2008 there are several levee repair and rehabilitation projects that will be constructed, but the number of projects in the construction phase will increase significantly in 2009-2012 as feasibility, design, and permitting phases are completed. Many of the levee repair projects to be implemented in 2008 were identified as a result of the 2006 flooding, and the repairs must be completed within approximately 18-24 months of the flood event in order to receive federal flood damage repair funds. Finally,

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

King County Flood Control Zone District

many floodplain buyout projects are scheduled for 2008 and 2009 to enable levee setbacks and removals in subsequent years, and to reduce the inflationary impacts of real estate appreciation.

5. How is the levy rate approved?

The KCFCZD levy rate is approved by the Board of Supervisors of the King County Flood Control District (which is comprised of the members of the King County Council). Approval occurs at the time of the adoption of the County budget).

6. Is the levy set annually?

Yes. The levy rate is approved annually by the District Board of Supervisors. Once the initial levy is set, it can go down in future years, but increases are capped by I-747 (1% plus new construction.) The 2006 Flood hazard management plan anticipated a 10-year planning horizon primarily to address a capital backlog. After the capital needs have been addressed, it is anticipated that the levy would be reduced to a level to cover primarily maintenance and operations needs.

7. How are Federal, State, and other local funding sources factored into the District's financial plan?

Partnerships and other external funding will continue to be vigorously pursued to supplement District funding and enable cost-effective and collaborative implementation of the District's work program. The proposed financial plan includes revenue projections for federal, state and local grants, based on the WLRD River and Floodplain Management Unit's average annual grant revenues from previous years.

It is important to note, however, that grants and disaster assistance funds are not a consistent, long-term dedicated funding source. In addition, federal and state programs that offer grants and public assistance funds typically do not fund routine maintenance and repair activities.

8. How much overlap is there between capital projects on the FCZD list and those identified in the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan?

Major river floodplains are a focal area of both Chinook recovery and flood hazard management. Because both of these regional efforts focus to a large extent on the same area of the landscape, there is a natural overlap in some of the proposed project areas. In order to reduce flood risk, many of the high priority actions in the 2006 Flood Plan seek to improve natural floodplain function by removing or setting back levees to increase flood storage, conveyance capacity, and sediment deposition. Many of the salmon conservation actions also seek to restore natural floodplain function in order to increase habitat productivity for Chinook and other salmon species. Of all projects included on the District's project list, 58 projects (41% of all projects) totaling \$143 million are considered to be identical to or supportive of salmon plan priorities. At the 10 cent funding level, 42 of the 91 funded projects (46%) totaling \$108 million are identical to or supportive of salmon plan priorities.

In addition, the majority of proposed projects will need to go through a biological assessment process with Federal agencies (US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service), and will likely include habitat mitigation, vegetation maintenance, and restoration components as part of any federal permit.